
The Future of the ACRL University Libraries Section

Facing the Future: On the Way to New College Library Standards

Aspects of Library Cooperation

Reference Services in University and Special Libraries Since 1900

Scientific Collections in the University of Tennessee—Oak Ridge Area

Human Relations Training for Librarians?

Nominees for ACRL Offices, 1958-59—
Proposed Amendments to Pending ACRL Constitution—Statement by ACRL Committee on Constitution and Bylaws—News from the Field—The Place of ACRL in the Reorganized ALA—Review Articles—ACRL Microfilm Series Abstracts

PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
University Microfilms Solves “Out-of-Print” Books Problem

The most significant "break through" in recent library history has been accomplished.

Now—through microfilming and xerography—it is possible to secure out-of-print books for your library at reasonable cost.

Thousands of Titles

So far 25 leading publishers have agreed to make their vast libraries available through this service. The thousands of titles in U-M series and files are available. And books you want copied can be handled readily.

Low Page Cost

This new service costs but 3¢ a page on book paper, plus 70¢ binding. The price applies to all books that can be microfilmed in Ann Arbor. Heavy paper covers are used on glued bindings.

To secure OP Books send title, author, publisher location, or a copy of the book you want reproduced.

Write to be put on the mailing list for catalogs of titles now available.

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
Let us face it. Advanced technical literature is rarely read, in the same sense that a novel or the front page of a newspaper is read. It is published so that its content of information shall be available to others when, as, and if needed. The great bulk of it is for reference. To publish, by traditional techniques designed for wide readership, material that only a relatively few specialists will actually read is a luxury that is now impeding the diffusion of scientific knowledge which pours forth in ever-rising volume.

Therefore, the age of microprint literature is coming in. With as many as 68 standard periodical pages reproduced on a single 3" x 5" file card, here is an ideal medium for literature that hundreds or thousands of people need to have available but that only a handful will read immediately upon publication. When needed, the reading is done comfortably and at larger than original size on a device like the Kodagraph Microprint Reader.

Several publishers offer extensive lists of periodicals and reference works in microprint card form. They also offer publication service for new literature in this form. For names and addresses, write Graphic Reproduction Division,

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester 4, N. Y.

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
and now...

The new CASSELL'S German dictionary

GERMAN-ENGLISH
ENGLISH-GERMAN

compiled by Dr. H. T. Betteridge, Senior Lecturer in German at the University of Glasgow, with a foreword by Professor Gerhard Cordes of the University of Kiel.

This superb, truly modern dictionary maintains the high standard of scholarship that made its predecessor, the "Breul," the finest, most authoritative German dictionary in existence.

Every entry has been carefully revised; hundreds of new entries have been added to cover contemporary, literary, practical, and colloquial German; definitions have been expanded to include recently acquired shifts of meaning and usage; terms introduced because of new scientific, technical, political, and economic developments have been included. And, in accordance with modern usage, Gothic type has been abandoned; the dictionary is set in clear Roman type.

CASSELL'S NEW FRENCH DICTIONARY
French-English • English-French

This revised Fifth Edition has been completely reset and redesigned. The Critical Review of Paris calls it "the best French and English Dictionary of ordinary size in existence."

1308 pages,
$5.00 plain,
$5.75 thumb-indexed

CASSELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY
Latin-English • English-Latin

In this revised edition entries have been expanded, etymologies added, and the number of quotations greatly increased. Contains more than 43,000 entries.

941 pages,
$5.00 plain,
$5.75 thumb-indexed
MORE BOOKS THAN YOU CAN CARRY

in only 18 inches of shelf width with Hamilton COMPO stacks

Hamilton's unique COMPO stacks actually *double* the book capacity in your present library space, yet every book is in easy reach. Exclusive drawer-type sliding shelves let you place books on three sides — solves your more-books-than-space problem.

LIBRARY STACKS designed and crafted by Hamilton

HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY • TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
NEW BOOKS from McGRAW-HILL

Published in April and May

Allen
MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION
353 pages, $7.00
American Society of Tool Engineers
TOOLING FOR METAL POWDER PARTS
242 pages, $7.50
Bain
TAILORING
253 pages, $7.50 (text ed. available)
Benton & Werner
PRINCIPLES OF FIELD BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY
341 pages, $6.50
Bullinger
ENGINEERING ECONOMY
Carroll
MODERN TRANSISTOR CIRCUITS
Ready in May
Chamberlain
LABOR
625 pages, $7.00
Cruess
COMMERCIAL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
New Fourth Edition, 884 pages, $15.00
Davidson
SUCCESSFUL PROCESS PLANT PRACTICES:
Operation, Maintenance and Safety
302 pages, $10.00
Department of the Air Force
GUIDED MISSILES: Operations, Design & Theory
575 pages, $8.00
Department of the Army
ENGLISH-RUSSIAN, RUSSIAN-ENGLISH ELECTRONICS DICTIONARY
Ready in May
Duesenberry
BUSINESS CYCLES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
335 pages, $6.50
Feinstein
FOUNTIONS OF INFORMATION THEORY
137 pages, $4.50
Ferguson & Sargent
LINEAR PROGRAMMING
Ready in May
French & Vlerck
GRAPHIC SCIENCE: Engineering Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Graphical Solutions
750 pages, $8.50
Gotlieb & Hume
HIGH-SPEED DATA PROCESSING
338 pages, $9.50
Hansen
CONSTITUTION OF BINARY ALLOYS
New Second Edition, 1290 pages, $32.50
Harlow & Harrar
TEXTBOOK OF DENTROLOGY
New Fourth Edition, 561 pages, $8.75
Hayt
ENGINEERING ELECTROMAGNETICS
328 pages, $8.50
Heiskanen & Vening Meinesz
THE EARTH AND ITS GRAVITY FIELD
470 pages, $12.50
Johs, Sutton & Webster
HEALTH FOR EFFECTIVE LIVING: A Basic Health Education
Text for College Students
New Second Edition, 507 pages, $5.75
Johnson
IMPROVE YOUR OWN SPELLING
136 pages, $2.25 (text ed. available)
Kerenyi
GREECE IN COLOUR
148 pages (57 in color), $20.00
Knoblaugh
MODELMAKING FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
290 pages, $9.75
Knudsen & Katz
FLUID DYNAMICS AND HEAT TRANSFER
576 pages, $12.50
Langley & Cheraskin
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN
New Second Edition
Ready in May
Marks, Purdy & Kinney
TEACHING ARITHMETIC FOR UNDERSTANDING
Ready in May
Martin & Wallace
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF ASPHALT PAVEMENTS
298 pages, $11.50
Mayer & Swanker
ANOMALIES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN
450 pages, $12.00
McC lean & Taylor
MENTAL HEALTH IN INDUSTRY
262 pages, $6.50
Mellon
CHEMICAL PUBLICATIONS
New Third Edition, 327 pages, $7.00
Murphy
HOW AND WHERE TO LOOK IT UP: A Guide to Standard Sources of Information
Ready in June
Pelcza r & Reid
MICROBIOLOGY
Ready in May
Peurifoy
ESTIMATING CONSTRUCTION COSTS
New Second Edition, 446 pages, $10.75 (text ed. available)
Salzer, Richards & Arsham
TABLE FOR THE SOLUTION OF CUBIC EQUATIONS
161 pages, $7.50
Samuelson
ECONOMICS
New Fourth Edition, 812 pages, $6.75
Samuelson, Bishop & Coleman
READINGS IN ECONOMICS
Sinnott, Dunn & Dobzhansky
PRINCIPLES OF GENETICS
New Fifth Edition, 459 pages, $6.75
Siskind
INDUCTION MOTORS SINGLE-PHASE AND POLYPHASE
Ready in May
Sokolnikoff & Redheffer
MATHEMATICS OF PHYSICS AND MODERN ENGINEERING
810 pages, $9.50
Thompson, J. Walter & Company
THE CANADIAN MARKETS
Ready in May
Time and Life International
PRIVATE INVESTMENT
295 pages, $5.00
White, Rusk, Lee & Williams
REHABILITATION OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR PATIENT
176 pages, $7.00
Wicks
MAN AND MODERN SOCIETY
462 pages, $6.00

ORDER NOW!

Order now and have the books available during the first days of publication.

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.
330 West 42nd Street New York 36, N. Y.

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
Contents

THE FLOODING TIDE, OR: WHERE DID YOU GO? TO THE LIBRARY. WHAT DID YOU GET? NOTHING, by Donald Coney  
XEROGRAPHY, POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE BAD-PAPER BOOK PROBLEM, by Ben C. Bowman  
THE FUTURE OF THE ACRL UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION, by Robert H. Muller  
THE LIBRARY IN A COMMUNITY COLLEGE, by Edward Mapp  
FACING THE FUTURE: ON THE WAY TO NEW COLLEGE LIBRARY STANDARDS, by Felix E. Hirsch  
INTEGRATION OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARY WITH INSTRUCTION, by Lula K. Pratt  
ASPECTS OF LIBRARY COOPERATION, by Ralph T. Esterquest  
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDES TO RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS, 1901-1956, by Karol Maichel  
REFERENCE SERVICES IN UNIVERSITY AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES SINCE 1900, by Louis Kaplan  
AN EXPERIMENT IN LIBRARY INSTRUCTION FOR BUSINESS STUDENTS, by Charlotte Georgi  
SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIONS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE—OAK RIDGE AREA, by Ida R. Miles  
HUMAN RELATIONS TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANS? by LeMoyne W. Anderson and Bill L. Kell  
TREASURES THROUGH THE GOLDEN GATE, by Jack Plotkin  
NOMINEES FOR ACRL OFFICES, 1958-59  
NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PENDING ACRL CONSTITUTION  
A STATEMENT BY THE ACRL COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS  
NEWS FROM THE FIELD  
PERSONNEL  
Appointments  
Retirements  
Necrology  
Foreign Libraries  
THE SCAD REPORT: THE PLACE OF ACRL IN THE REORGANIZED ALA  
REVIEW ARTICLES  
Social Function of Libraries, G. A. Harrer  
American Fiction, Richard Harwell  
Norwegian Librarianship, Thomas R. Buckman  
Chemical Literature Retrieval, Gerald Jahoda  
ACRL Microcard Series—Abstract of Titles
With the LB Safti-Pull, catalog trays hang onto your finger... cannot slip off. Cracked tray fronts and damaged tray bodies due to dropping are virtually eliminated.

Handling of card file drawers is facilitated as trays are slipped in and out quickly, easily and safely. Easier on the eyes too, because the sight-size of the label holder has been increased... big enough for complete identification of a full tray's contents.

Take full advantage of the benefits offered by these ingenious pulls. Install them on your present card catalog trays! Specify the new LB Safti-Pull for your new catalog cases! Write the Library Bureau Specialist in your area for full details.

*Standard on all new Library Bureau Catalog Cases.

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
The Flooding Tide
Or: Where Did You Go? To the Library.

The most important phenomenon likely to affect our libraries in the near future is a very greatly increased college and university enrollment. The high birth rate of the 1940's guarantees an unusually large supply of college-age youth by the early 1960's. The rate of increase is enhanced by a general improvement in public health. Our complicated culture, resting on a scientific and technological base, requires a great many people of more than high school education. A prosperous economy supports a rising standard of living, which includes attendance at institutions of higher education. As this was written, in December, it was fashionable in the year-end business reviews, to depreciate our immediate economic future. This, for planning purposes, must be regarded as a short-term condition. Our whole national proclivity is toward continued and increasing prosperity for the growing population. In short, we may expect, unless visited by the dislocations of war or economic catastrophe, that universities—whose libraries we represent—will have to cope very soon and for a long time with steady and very substantial student increases.

The U. S. Office of Education² reported recently that for the sixth consecutive year a new record in college and university enrollments has been established. Four per cent more students had enrolled in colleges and universities in the fall of 1957 than in the fall of 1956. This load is borne unequally; publicly supported institutions gained 6 per cent, whereas privately supported colleges and universities gained only 2 per cent. Liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, and junior colleges showed the greatest gains, and universities the least. In certain individual institutions, according to a recent Wall Street Journal³ survey, a remarkable decline in enrollment is shown. But these are the local groans and rumblings along the fault lines of academic geology. It is not hard to see that a major upthrust to a new plateau of university enrollment is working; as librarians we need to estimate its effects on our establishments.

I work for a university, distinguished among other things for its size. There are certainly disabilities to size, but among its advantages is a self-consciousness about planning. Planning for the current 40,000 students on the eight campuses of the University of California in some ways requires more effort than planning for a lesser number. Certainly, the plan costs a great deal more to realize. Problems which might go unnoticed in a smaller institution become apparent earlier in a larger one. There are more people to pay attention to future problems. Instead of one librarian, the University of California has eight, who are thus able to worry jointly as well as

---

¹ Address delivered before the University Libraries Section, Chicago, Midwinter Meeting, January 28, 1958.
severally. Furthermore, we exist as a state of the Union and this means that we are continually prodded by state planning agencies. Our State Department of Finance, which prepares the Governor's budget, has been sufficiently concerned about the effect of current population trends on the state's business to employ a resident demographer, whose researches have equipped these state institutions with estimates of enrollment up to 1970. Thus, for us the predicted hordes are not vague in shape, nor very distant. California's population has enlarged by 34 per cent in the seven years since 1950 as against the nation's 13 per cent.  

Hagridden by the rise of the college-age population, it is little wonder that the University of California librarians are saddlesore with the problem of enrollment. It has seemed to me that my concern about the effect of a rising student population on the library at Berkeley may suggest useful approaches to this problem on your own campuses, and I offer them to you with regret that they are not more profound.

At Berkeley we have identified six factors, growing out of rising enrollment, which appear to have the greatest effect on library operations and hence call for something explicit in the way of a plan.

**Curricular growth.** It seems to us important to try to determine where the areas of greatest growth will be in the university curriculum. It appears at Berkeley (and I suspect this will be true in many universities) that there will be increasing emphasis on science and technology. By the same token the humanities will occupy a lesser position—no doubt tertiary—with the social sciences lying somewhere in between. This factor certainly underlines the continuation of a trend. It does, however, result in two effects on library operations: it increases the demand for scientific literature, and by that token emphasizes the importance, in our operations, of the branch library system.

**Research and professional education.** In our case, it appears probable that there will be increased emphasis on research and on the professional schools. In other words, there will be a redistribution of students upward. This, we believe, will require eventually the development of branch libraries for certain professional schools now happily served by existing branches or in the main building, and this will lead to the need for duplicating materials now shared by many in some central location. It seems certain, too, that there will be greater need for the private reading and work space desirable for the encouragement of graduate study.

**Larger faculty.** An inevitable concomitant of "more students" is "more faculty." At Berkeley we expect the current 1,050 members of the faculty to rise to 2,110 by 1963—an increase of over 100 per cent. We all know what effect a new faculty member has on our operations. No matter how well supplied we are with books in his general field, he always imports a new aspect of need and finds the collection inadequate in some degree or other. Men brought into the faculty to augment its variety often find that they must commence to build a collection from nearly the beginning.

**Faculty-student ratio.** At Berkeley the educational policy of the institution calls for an improvement in the ratio of faculty to students, i.e., fewer students per faculty member. The present ratio is one teacher to twenty students. It is hoped to improve this to a ratio of 1:12 or 1:15. Such a change, we believe, will have a direct effect on the Library. The possibility of more individual attention from teachers is likely to enliven students' interest in study and lead them to a fuller exploitation of the Library's resources. In some universities this factor will appear in reverse: larger enrollment

---


180 COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
will mean larger classes and greater use of textbooks and the familiar collateral reading of reserve book rooms.

Liberal arts changes. Associated with the foregoing factor at Berkeley is the revamping of our College of Letters and Science educational program. The abolition of a vaguely disreputable program called the "General Curriculum," the addition of an honors program, more rigid scholarship requirements, the encouragement of undergraduates to begin their majors before junior year, the requirement on all to pass a mathematics examination, all these point to an improvement in the quality of undergraduate students and a consequent increase in library use. No doubt similar strengthening of liberal education programs elsewhere—to match the current emphasis on scientific education—will have a similar effect on other libraries.

Size of student body. I have been talking about the ways in which a substantially increased enrollment will affect the educational policy of an institution and its faculty. An influential factor is the student population itself. Although we estimate that the emphasis on research and professional education at the University at Berkeley will bear powerfully on the library organization, we must not neglect the calculation that within, say, the next five years we shall have on the campus between 4,000 and 5,000 more undergraduate students who will not—as graduate and professional students tend to do—distribute themselves over a series of branch libraries, but will work in the commoner materials usually found in a central library building.

These, then, are the factors that appear to be primary in their influence on my library organization. Some of them will certainly be present in your situation; all of them, perhaps, in others. What kind of plan can be derived from such information? It is apparent that the effects of these influences will bear upon, and shape, the book collection, the building program (and, hence, the distribution of the library's collection), upon policy to some extent, and on certain other matters. A part of the plan derivable from such an estimate of the future will be specific and concrete (as in a building program) with quantities and a time scheme explicitly stated. Other parts of the forest are less well mapped, however, and our analysis there will provide us only with a general, dim, soft-focus view of the future (as in the case of the book collection). A plan for developing a book collection is like an academic plan for a university; so much of its unfolding depends on scientific discovery, shifts in society's interest in research, the availability of outstanding persons, and the like, that only a general direction of development can be foreseen. (This is why faculty are always ill housed—except momentarily on the completion of a new building—and why libraries are seldom adequate. Educational policy is intangible and is created instantaneously; buildings and book collections grow with only glacial speed.)

Clearly, the evidence we have supports the assumption that the Library, along with the University, will continue to grow in research and that the mounting enrollment of undergraduates will require the Library to support an extensive teaching program. Since research will be weighted on the side of the sciences, the technologies, and the professions, it is easy to see that our subscription list will increase—thus mortgaging a large part of the book fund in perpetuity. More journals mean an increase in binding expenditure. There is an uncomfortable converse to this axiom. It will become less easy to find compelling arguments for the money needed for monographic materials, in which form humanities literature mostly comes. Certainly the cost of acquiring books for the humanities—
with their preponderance of interest in retrospective materials—is much higher than the cost of journals and contemporary monographic publications—the form identified with scientific literature. Yet the humanities cannot be slighted in a university—which is by name universal. Indeed, such authorities as President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon, and an editorial writer of the New York Times have, since the advent of the Russian satellites, taken pains to emphasize the need for tempering scientific and technological studies with the leavening influence of the humanities. Nevertheless, it will not be easy, we think, to find enough support for this area of study which rests so heavily on a multitude of books, many of which are hard to come by, especially in our new part of the world.

Greater competition between science and other kinds of study is not the only problem foreseen in the book collection field. There is the matter of new territory to be covered. Here the evidence is dim and we must hark to the twittering of birds and observe the patterns of tea leaves in order to identify subjects of investigation new to us, so that a reasonable amount of anticipatory collecting can be done. In this, as a Columbia professor recently remarked, “pre-vision and enterprise are indispensable.”

We must also assume that increasing amounts will be spent not on books themselves, but on copies of books in forms unattractive to the traditionalist but acceptable to the working scholar. We must consider the library’s responsibility to the undergraduate and begin to think of what collections are needed to support him in his increasingly difficult task of using a large library system.

Let me pass on to the effect of expansion on policy and certain other matters. Book collecting policy is a term often on our tongues but, like so much planning, more a matter of recording what goes on than a projected scheme of action conscientiously followed. My library, like many, has proceeded on the assumption that it is better to buy a book not already present than to duplicate an existing one. Growing numbers of students and faculty are forcing us to depart from this policy. One specialist in a distant building may be expected to inconvenience himself by walking to the nearest library, but let his specialty come to support, say, five specialists and pressure begins to develop for books closer to home. While this condition is sometimes met by splitting an existing collection, it often can be dealt with only by a certain amount of duplication. Keep in mind that the five scholars of my illustration are as likely to be the result of increased enrollment as they are of any deliberate plan of the university to develop their specialty. Sheer numbers force duplication so that there are enough books to go around. My library has attempted to meet this problem at the undergraduate level by providing a duplicate reserve fund used mainly by the reserve book room. We now look forward to the extension of such duplication to branch libraries, and we expect that the commoner sort of reference tools must be duplicated to meet increased use arising at many points on the campus.

Perhaps the most substantial policy change will be a departure from the view that undergraduates are capable of finding their materials in a library rapidly increasing in size, distribution, and complexity. The need for a greater number of seats than can be provided by extending the main building or the branches, the difficulty undergraduates find in using the Main Library, and the value of supporting the liberal arts curriculum (with its many service courses for professional programs), all point to the wisdom of a special library service for undergraduates, a policy already familiar.
in the Lamont Library and the Undergraduate Library at the University of Michigan.

I come now to the part of planning which deals with the physical development of the library—its quarters: the architecturally enclosed space within which it performs its function. In the matter of physical planning the Library at Berkeley is well integrated with the planning agencies of the campus and of the whole University. Physical planning at Berkeley is largely in the hands of an active and devoted faculty committee—the Buildings and Campus Development Committee—ably assisted by resident architects and operating through a series of specialized subcommittees. It acts as a sensitive plant which picks up intimations of building needs. The Library for the past dozen years has been represented on this committee and, as departmental developments have made the need for buildings known, any relevant library planning has gone forward with the knowledge and assistance of the Library administration. There are, at the moment, six buildings just completed or under construction which contain branch library space. Beginning next year, and in subsequent years, down to 1965—if the schedule holds—are twelve other buildings containing library elements.

Our building program is predicated on three primary factors: (1) an enrollment of 25,000 by 1963; (2) an open-ended collection; and (3) the continued dispersal of research materials between the Main Library building and certain branch libraries. Current estimates indicate that in order to accommodate an enrollment of 25,000 we should have close to 3,000 additional seats in the library system. (Some skepticism has been shown locally of our seating formula, based on our best estimate, which calls for one seat for every four undergraduate, and one for every three graduate students.) Some of these additional seats will be provided in extensions to existing branch library space and in new branches, but approximately 2,000 will remain to be provided otherwise, and this we propose to do by means of a College Library building. This building, if constructed, would provide a physical focus for College of Letters and Science students and lend impressive support to this college's recently adopted program calculated to increase the depth and breadth of the four-year course of study.

A university library's collection is theoretically infinite and, while practical considerations will keep it from attaining this goal, the building plan must accommodate materials which cannot be held in the increasingly valuable space of the main campus. Our plan, therefore, includes an off-campus storage building for important but bulky and infrequently used research materials.

As the sciences and the professional schools develop, their libraries will assume roles of greater and greater importance in the bibliothecal economy of the campus and the increasing bodies of faculty and students who find their primary library satisfactions in these branches will operate to draw more and more books to these locations. For these reasons our building plan includes provision for substantial branch library space.

The staff, the catalog, and the habits of marginal users are all affected by some new branch library combinations. For example, in our case, astronomy, mathematics, and statistics books are soon to be combined in a single library to serve a building jointly occupied by these departments. A new earth sciences building will bring together in a single unit the now separate libraries of the geology, paleontology, and geography departments.

This improvement in branch library facilities will free substantial parts of
the Main Library building. It is in the redevelopment of this main building space that we expect to find room for more graduate students and faculty in the humanities, history, and certain aspects of the social sciences, and for the expansion of space for newspapers, maps, and government documents. This redevelopment will not come easily. New branch space rides the wave of enthusiasm for a new building, with the intensive support of the department benefited—usually a scientific department or a professional school. The remodelling of existing space is less attractive—after all, the walls are there, the roof doesn't leak, and the values of quiet and privacy are not so apparent as is the necessity for laboratories.

An even more important effect of rising enrollment translated into building space is the dispersive effect on the collection. In our case music and music literature are about to leave our main building, agriculture will follow, as well as the most active parts of the social science collection. When built, the College Library will remove from the main building the reserve book collection.

Not to be neglected is non-library space which may, indirectly, affect the Library. For instance, we believe that our Student Union, to be commenced this summer, and the residence halls, now begun, will increase the concentration of students in the vicinity of the Library and that it will therefore be more used than now.

If you will allow me, I shall offer the view that, in a time of rising enrollment, building space becomes the most important single determinant of a university library's organization. The first question raised about additional enrollment is: Where shall we put the bodies? Buildings are slow to build and expensive. Therefore, their need must be anticipated, and care in their planning must be exercised. They are concrete, specific, real; their financing requires the determination of the number of square feet to be contained within them, of the precise dimensions and proportions of their rooms; their use determines their structure. These specifications compel a library administration to reduce enrollment estimates to seats for readers, to calculate the effect of additional faculty on student behavior toward the library and on the growth of the collection.

The provision of enclosed space is the focus of institutional planning. Space is the planner's coinage, the common denominator to which all physical needs, and most policies, must be reduced. The librarian who neglects the planning machinery—and politics—of his campus will find his library reorganized for him.

In the tidal wave of population universities today are confronted with a phenomenon unprecedented in its effect, and extraordinary in its widespread and early recognition. The storm warnings are up and the flood stages have been calculated. Don't fail to plan a sturdy and capacious Ark!

A Sum More Than Its Parts

"Success in this adventure of collegiate instruction seems most likely of reasonable attainment if the student, the professor, and the librarian are thrown into daily contact in such a manner that the sum total of their cooperative endeavors far outstrips the mere addition of their individual accomplishments."—Robert W. Orr in The Library at Iowa State (November 18, 1957).
Xerography, Possible Solution to
The Bad-Paper Book Problem

IN 1719, according to Dard Hunter, René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur first suggested wood as a substitute for rag or linen in the manufacture of paper. By 1885, sulphite pulp was being manufactured and used extensively in the United States. Today, the question of how best to preserve and, at the same time, make available the vast literary, historical, and scholarly record committed to pulp paper is a vexing problem for librarians. This seems especially true of research collections, wherein the question applies to materials which differ widely in kind, monetary value, availability for replacement, and intrinsic value. The purpose of these remarks is to describe briefly one library’s possible answers to this question and to invite comment and suggestion from others who may find them of interest.

At the Newberry Library we continually are faced with the well known problem of what to do about books which are essential, expensive to replace (if indeed they can be found at all), and printed on paper so poor that any repair or rebinding is impractical. Dust is the destiny of such books, it seems, no matter how carefully they are used.

During the past year we have selected a few of these books and made Xerox editions-of-one for circulation copies. At present, Newberry makes a 35 mm. microfilm on its own camera and sends the negative to a Xerox processing company in Chicago which operates continuous Xerox printers developed recently by the Haloid Xerox Company. The results are quite satisfactory reading copies of a number of books Newberry was about to lose by reader erosion and for which it had expended considerable time and effort to obtain replacements, as well as to prevent careless handling.

The cost of obtaining such a reading copy is, of course, relative. Depending upon the size of the original book, either two or four pages can be photographed per exposure. The more pages per exposure of film, the more pages per foot of Xerox paper, and this means lower cost of reproduction. Whether or not to make a Xerox copy for circulation also depends upon availability and price, and upon intrinsic value, for no research collection will want to replace everything automatically and without appraisal. Some books are best allowed, if not encouraged, to go their way to “dusty death.”

A book that would seem to be an ideal candidate for Xerox replacement is Volume IV of Yale Studies in English. It is an essay about Dryden that merits preservation; it is printed on bad paper; it is not easily found; it runs to 110 pages only; it measures 6x3½ inches, ideal dimensions for four pages per exposure; it was published in 1898. Newberry, consequently, made a Xerox copy of the book and introduced it into circulation. While our cost study of these Xerox replacements has not been carried out to the last penny, it is clear that this particular replacement cost well under five dollars for the complete job—camera time, binding, and handling.

This use of xerography has been ap-
plied to other books at Newberry, books much less suited to economical reproduction. For example, various volumes of the British Calendars were originally manufactured interspersed with gatherings of varying length of very poor quality sulphite pulp. Wherever these volumes are heavily used, it is not long before they are either unusable or withdrawn from circulation. At Newberry, in terms of their intrinsic value, the cost of taking out the bad-paper sections, xeroxing, and binding them into a volume with the good-paper sections was not found excessive. By the time one has gone this far with Xerox and the problem of bad paper, a number of questions about the process, its practicality, its economy, and its general application manifest themselves.

First, of course, are any other libraries doing something similar? Volume III, No. 4, of Microcosm announces the installation of a Xerox continuous printer at University Microfilms and prices for the prints. The existence in combination of a Xerox continuous printer and a large negative microfilm archive suggests a second question for the bad-paper problem: Can multiple use of negatives be made practical? If Newberry has made a negative microfilm of Volume IV of Yale Studies in English, from which a Xerox edition-of-one can be made for a reasonable price, are there other libraries which also might want such an edition? Compiling a list of available microfilm negatives and circulating it might be worth while for research collections wanting to use Xerography for replacing bad-paper items. At present, the negatives Newberry retains from the Xerox processing company in Chicago are not given an archival wash. This poses questions of standards, storage, and preservation. Working out costs and prices is another matter for makers of negatives and buyers of prints to consider. The least expensive Xerox prints are on twenty-pound sulphite paper, but the Xerox continuous printers can turn out prints on papers of different quality. Paper more expensive than twenty-pound sulphite means, of course, an increase in cost.

In any event, when one research library has found it practical and economical to Xerox an essential or valuable bad-paper book from its collection, it seems desirable to give thought to the possibility of multiple use of the microfilm negative by other libraries wanting a like replacement of the same book. Recently, for example, while Newberry was considering the advisability of xeroxing an 1871 scholarly edition of Boethius printed on bad paper, an interlibrary loan request for the book came from Columbia. This coincidence suggests that a standardized, locatable, and perhaps centrally deposited negative microfilm of a needed but disintegrating book would be an asset to research libraries, and enable them to cooperate in acquiring replacements, in book form, of items that do not necessarily fall within the scope of the reprint projects.

MALC at Carbondale

The Midwest Academic Librarians Conference was held on the campus of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, April 25 and 26. The conference, designed for professional staff of academic libraries in the seven midwestern states, was addressed on Friday evening by Francis H. Horn, former president of Pratt Institute. On Saturday morning, Robert H. Muller, assistant director, University of Michigan Libraries, led a panel discussion on the question "What Is Professional?"
By ROBERT H. MULLER

The Future of the ACRL
University Libraries Section

Since the functions of ACRL have substantially changed as a result of the reorganization of ALA, we cannot escape asking ourselves some soul-searching questions: How do we fit into this new picture? Can we simply carry on as if nothing had happened? In what respects will the removal of "types-of-activity" interests from ACRL affect our sectional programs and relationships?

When you ask questions of this sort, you are inevitably forced to reappraise past performances: What has the University Libraries Section been attempting to accomplish over the years, anyway? Have we set our stakes high enough? Are we an effective section? What are our objectives?

As we look over the record of the past eighteen years, since the founding of ACRL in 1940, we are driven to the conclusion that the University Libraries Section has accomplished too little. In fact, the section has essentially done nothing more than to provide about two or three hours of public paper-reading a year for the diversion or enlightenment of the members attending our ALA conferences. We have provided this entertainment each year, except during three war years (1943-45), when we were dormant, and in 1956 at Miami Beach, when ALA reorganization business crowded out program meetings. Most of the papers appeared in print later on. During recent years, program meetings have been slightly curtailed as a result of a ruling by ALA Council in 1952 that meetings at Midwinter must be restricted to business meetings.

The topics on our programs since 1940 have covered a wide range. Some were extremely general and formulated so as to enhance their audience appeal, as, for instance, the topic "The Educated Man and His Relationship to University Libraries in the Atomic Age" (1946), or "The Scholar's Paradise" (1954). A few topics related to resources and technical services, such as acquisition policy, microphotography, the cataloging code. A great many of the topics were familiar perennials that will probably continue to be with us for years to come, such as the problem of departmental libraries, the storage of little-used materials, the undergraduate versus the research demands upon library service, the place of rare books, archives, and manuscripts, accreditation, financing, and the possibilities of cooperation.

Most of us will not wish to give up our tradition of program meetings at conferences. What some will take issue with, however, is the position held by several of our more prominent members, that we should restrict our sectional activities to the presentation of interesting programs and let it go at that.

As the section of ACRL representing the most complex and most scholarly American libraries, we not only have many problems in common, but we also can promote the interests of our type of libraries through joint deliberation and

Dr. Muller is Assistant Director, University of Michigan Library. He is currently Chairman of the University Libraries Section, ACRL.
joint action. What these interests are that call for a cooperative approach is not always easy to determine. Many of us become so wrapped up in the independent solution of our local problems that we tend to overlook opportunities for a joint attack on problems, which will save all of us time and energy in the long run.

Much cooperation can and does, of course, take place without the help of associational machinery in the same way that we negotiate treaties and pacts between countries outside the United Nations. But as long as we have an association, we must strengthen it to the point where it is ready to serve any of us as an effective medium of cooperative action in order to further the development of university libraries and university librarianship. Few will claim that our program meetings have in fact made a significant contribution in that direction, no matter how interesting, entertaining, enlightening, and timely they may have been.

At this point we should mention 1952. In that year, Chairman Ray Swank apparently also felt that program meetings were not enough and that we should be a little more ambitious and try to get a little more accomplished. So he appointed four committees: One on technical reports, one on in-service training, one on decentralization of cataloging, one on undergraduate and underclass libraries. It was a worthy effort, but it failed. Why the effort failed is difficult to determine. Perhaps the subject areas were not of sufficient interest to enough members; perhaps they were not amenable to committee management; perhaps the members of the committees were not properly motivated or not sufficiently energetic and resourceful. In any case, it seems important to keep this failure in mind and proceed very cautiously in any future effort at providing the section with a committee structure. It may be of interest, also, to point out that the subject matter of three of the four 1952 committees would now probably be ruled to be outside the legitimate province of ACRL. Hence the committees would probably be declared unconstitutional unless set up as joint committees with the Library Administration Division, Library Education Division, and Resources and Technical Services Division, respectively; and to establish such joint committees would require prior approval by the boards of directors concerned, all of which presents new complexities and formalities.

So much for a review of the past. Let me now report to you what has been done since the 1957 Kansas City Conference in preparation for the development of a stronger and more effective section. The first step was taken on August 19, 1957, when a one-page questionnaire was mailed to the slightly more than 2300 members of this section. The mailing was done from ALA Headquarters with the cooperation of our ACRL Executive Secretary, Richard Harwell. In the questionnaire we asked for opinions as to what the functions of the section should be, what activities we should undertake, what committees we should establish, if any, how we should relate ourselves to the Association of Research Libraries, and what topics we should cover during future program meetings. These questions were admittedly not easy questions to answer; they called for some fairly strenuous, sustained thinking, for which many librarians unfortunately find little time or opportunity during their typically very busy daily tours of duty. It was the sort of questionnaire that any of us is likely to place in a pending file, hoping that he will soon find time to compose a carefully considered reply.

A total of 39 replies, representing less than 2 per cent of the membership, were received by the October 15 deadline. In other words, 98 out of 100 members
either did not have any opinions on the questions asked, or did not care enough to take the time to set them down on paper, or simply forgot to reply, or felt that they had nothing constructive to contribute. As one respondent put it: “The main reason for not answering your communication on the place and function of ULS in ACRL, aside from the usual ones of personal procrastination and perennial pressure, was simply not knowing what in the devil to say.” Although some of the replies were most interesting as expressions of opinions, there was no assurance that the opinions expressed and their distribution were representative of how most of the membership felt about future programs and functions.

The second step consisted of the preparation of a summary of the major opinions expressed and questions raised in response to the August 19 questionnaire. This summary was mailed out on October 28 to the thirty-nine members who had responded to the August 19 questionnaire plus sixty-six head librarians of institutions offering the doctor’s degree who had failed to respond to my earlier questionnaire, or a total of only 104 members. In the process of preparing this mailing list, it was discovered that the head librarians of nine important institutions granting the doctor’s degree did not belong to the University Libraries Section: five of these nine were connected with ARL libraries. Of these five head librarians, four did not even belong to ALA, and one, although belonging to ALA, did not belong to ACRL. This is merely incidental information and not too alarming. It may, however, be taken as an early warning signal and may suggest that unless the University Libraries Section develops into a much more productive and effective group, it may occur to many others that membership in it is unimportant and can be dispensed with without loss.

The response to the second questionnaire was reasonably good, with forty of the sixty-six head librarians replying, in addition to further comments from those who had responded to the earlier questionnaire. The summary to be presented on the following pages is based primarily on the opinions expressed in these forty letters.

Before discussing the answers to specific questions in the questionnaire, it may be illuminating to present a few direct quotations from the letters received. These sixteen quotations were selected to show in a general way how widely divergent the attitudes and opinions of our members are. Let us begin at the negative end of the spectrum.

Quote No. 1, from one of our most distinguished libraries: “We have held a meeting . . . attended by seven of the most professionally minded members of our library. I want to stress that this is not a hastily conceived reply to your very carefully stated problem but one which reflects our thinking on the problems raised by you. This group unanimously favors elimination of the University Libraries Section. . . . We believe that ACRL should be capable of arranging any programs that might be desirable at annual conferences, and appointing special committees on university problems whenever there is a clear need for a special forum for university libraries.”

Quote No. 2, from a man who has had important committee assignments in ACRL: “As for giving any extended reply on the points enumerated in your memorandum, I wish only to say that I couldn’t possibly be less interested in your questions. Like many others, I am so weary of talk and continuous talk of reorganization, etc., that I cannot discuss the subject in an unbiased way.”

Quote No. 3, from a librarian who has played an important role in the development of ACRL: “I am not at all sure of the need for the section as things now stand. Certainly the section should not exist simply to provide more activity at the annual conference. . . . With the reorganization, there appears to be even less opportunity for the
section to give practical service. This letter is a little bitter. I truly appreciate the issues you have raised.

Quote No. 4, from the head of a state university library: “I feel that there is a great deal of amorphousness about the ACRL meetings. There seems to be a certain lack of direction in the programs that we’ve had and no connection from one program to the next. I would suggest further that the large group always stifles discussion; in these big groups there are always one or two people who have made themselves obnoxious over the years by always having something to say on every subject and saying it in such a way that there is a great deal of finality hanging about it. I would like to see ACRL have smaller groups.”

Quote No. 5, from one of our most distinguished members: “I favor a relaxed attitude for the University Libraries Section. . . . I think that one of the great values of a conference is an excuse for getting away from home with an opportunity to talk with acquaintances and colleagues who work on the same kind of thing on an informal basis, and the hope always of hearing something original or stimulating said. Consequently, I believe that a program which provides a few high quality performances provides the necessary excuse, offers possibility of stimulation and leaves plenty of time for corridor and bistro conversations.”

Quote No. 6: “Social gatherings are nice but I couldn’t justify the expenditure of travel money, either the University’s or mine, to attend a professional gathering devoted only to social chit-chat. Or better that the shattered section be killed off, hard as it seems to exterminate moribund library organizations. We should make no pretense at doing things that need not be done at all, but I should view it as a pretty state of things when there is no serious work for us to do.”

Quote No. 7: “Most of our members come to the meetings for the interesting programs and would not lose interest if the activities for a while were restricted to such programs, in whatever form they are presented.”

Quote No. 8: “The University Libraries Section should have a minimum of organization; it should have joint meetings with scholarly organizations; it should work through the other organized groups.”

Quote No. 9, from the librarian of a state university: “The only way any large organization can have strength is through continuing committees. I would therefore conclude that the University Libraries Section would have to have a strong committee structure to be effective.”

Quote No. 10, from the head librarian of another state university: “As far as the need for committees is concerned I well remember the remark made by Larry Powell to the effect that when he took office, he found no committees in existence, and that he took no steps to establish any. In general, this is sound.”

Quote No. 11, from an assistant director of a large library: “I have one strong reaction. Nothing has seemed more deadening than the attempt to hold sectional business meetings, particularly at Midwinter. The moment that an announcement is made that sections will have business meetings, there is a general exodus for the doors. I wish you could find some way to dispense with the open business meeting.”

Quote No. 12, from a state university librarian: “The University Libraries Section should become more active and systematically attempt to identify the major problems facing university libraries and then organize a vigorous attack on these problems.”

Quote No. 13, from the director of a large library: “I think the problems of this section are still what they have been since the ACRL with its several sections was formed. I also think it is best for you to ignore completely the recent attempt to reorganize the total library organization of ALA and affiliated bodies. It is going to be humanly and professionally impossible to relate to the so-called new divisions the problems of all types of libraries. There simply is no common denominator for all types of libraries which would make it possible to develop useful programs. Any programs that might be projected would be watered down to the point at which they would not be very useful. The province of the University Libraries Section is those university libraries that do work on the Ph.D. level. Of them there are about 100. We should develop a vigorous program. We should strive to identify the problems of university libraries and do something about them.”

Quote No. 14, from the head of another
large university library: "I see little reason for the existence of the section if its only function continues to be the sponsorship of conference programs. The university libraries of the country are burdened with many problems which could be attacked by group action through our professional association. If the members of the section do not want to use the association for this purpose, I would favor abolishing the section and letting ACRL plan the conference programs. I would like to see an active section . . . I have seen no evidence that the membership does not want to work."

Quote No. 15: "I believe that the section should be more active, that it should have a systematic program, and that it should identify and face up to the major problems of university librarianship. My feelings, however, on this point are not vague. They are positive and direct even though I cannot give good answers in terms of specifics. I hope that you and succeeding officers of the section will not be guided by a do-nothing philosophy. Should this happen throughout all the sections of ACRL, we might just as well fold up."

Quote No. 16, from another university: "I should like to say that if we do not keep this section active it will be likely to go out of existence, which I would very much regret to have happen."

So much for the quotations. It is evident that we are dealing here with a very wide spread of divergent views and that it will be difficult to develop a program that everyone will endorse. Let me now turn to the specific questions asked in the questionnaire addressed to head librarians of our major university libraries.

The first question asked was: Are we sufficiently active? In other words, should the University Libraries Section develop into a much more active organization, with a systematic program for study or discussion of some of the major problems facing university libraries, or should we primarily plan interesting programs, have no committees, and conduct no business meetings. The answers to this question distributed themselves as follows: 14 felt that we should become more active; 10 thought that we should restrict ourselves to program meetings at conferences; 3 said that we should have program meetings as well as active committees; 8 had no opinion; and 2 advocated that the section be abolished. It was obvious that the respondents lacked unanimity and that is was impossible to satisfy all. The answers were most useful, however, in identifying those members who favored a more active section, and several of them agreed to serve as members of a Steering Committee. The membership of this committee is as follows: William H. Carlson, Carl Hintz, David O. Kelley, A. Frederick Kuhlman, Frank Lundy, Ralph McComb, Flint Purdy, and Ray Swank. It is hoped that in due time a constructive program statement for future activities will emerge from the deliberations of this committee.

The committee will be concerned only with the University Libraries Section, and not with ACRL as a whole. Earlier, the ACRL Board of Directors established an ACRL Special Committee on Activities and Development (SCAD), headed by William H. Carlson, which has been studying the place of ACRL within the reorganized ALA and is to bring in recommendations for divisional action program. The two committees will be in close touch with each other as they reach the stage at which specific recommendations can be formulated.

The second question in the questionnaire pertained to our relationship to the Association of Research Libraries. Opinion as to the extent to which we should take cognizance of ARL was so widely divergent that it is impossible to present a complete picture of it in a summary. Roughly one-fourth believed that we should ignore ARL; about one-third believed that we should maintain fairly close liaison; another one-fourth expressed no opinion; the remainder expressed varying views, such as to let ARL handle joint projects and our section
concern itself with internal problems of university libraries.

Equally confusing were the views revealed by librarians of ARL libraries as to the proper function of ARL. Some felt that ARL should return to its earlier function of an intimate discussion circle; others were convinced that its strength lay in its committee structure and action programs. It is not necessary to offer advice to ARL. Its officers are aware of the conflicting views, and its Advisory Committee has prepared an admirably concise report on the problems ARL will be concerned about. It seems highly desirable to maintain close liaison, so that we will eventually achieve a satisfactory division of labor rather than competition or duplication of effort in the field of university and research libraries.

ARL was founded at a time when ALA had no strong group representing university and research interests. It gained strength through an organizational structure and a budget that guaranteed continuity, and it gained prestige through its display of leadership as well as through its exclusiveness. With reference to its effect on ACRL, one of our members described the dilemma as follows: “It certainly has seemed that the existence of ARL has had a tendency to take initiative away from non-ARL members. Yet I can see that if the ARL did not initiate many of the projects it does, the university and college groups would be considerably impoverished.” Another one wrote: “A great deal of the interest and activity of the potential leadership of the University Libraries Section is spent on ARL.” A third one expressed a similar sentiment in stating that “the existence of ARL has weakened the University Libraries Section of ACRL.” It seems obvious that we have a real problem here that can be solved only if we change the University Libraries Section of ACRL into a more responsible and more dynamic group. The University Libraries Section may have to assume new functions that will make it more truly than before the spokesman for university library interests.

The only trouble is that our unwieldy University Libraries Section, which may be compared to a slumbering giant, is presently not set up to assume new duties. What it lacks primarily is continuity in its governing body, and without such continuity no action program can succeed. Our three officers (Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary) are elected for a one-year term in contrast to the five-year, overlapping terms of the five members of the ARL Advisory Committee and the five-year term of the ARL Executive Secretary. In addition to our three officers, we also elect a so-called Director for a four-year term, whose only function has apparently been to attend the meetings of the ACRL Board of Directors. We have a situation, then, in which a new group of officers takes over at each annual conference. These officers usually have no official contact with the Director. An illusion of continuity is created by the tradition that makes the Vice-Chairman responsible for the planning of the program meeting at the annual conference; in practice, this tradition contributes little to the continuity of the governing personnel of the section as long as our activities involve nothing else but program meetings.

Fortunately, we enjoy complete freedom as to how to conduct our affairs. The ACRL Constitution does not prescribe what kind of organization ACRL sections must adopt. It was suggested that we might set up a governing committee of five, consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, the past two chairmen and the Director. Some suggested a longer term of office for the elected officers with staggered terms. Several suggested that the Director should become more deeply involved in the activities of the section. It was also suggested that we might add the Secretary to
the governing body. Another possibility is to continue our Steering Committee as advisory cabinet of appointed members. The majority of those who expressed an opinion on this matter agreed that steps should be taken to ensure greater continuity. The Steering Committee will include this topic on its agenda.

The final topic in my questionnaire concerned our ties with ACRL. Here the basic question was whether the ACRL Board of Directors should primarily serve as an instrument of the sections or whether it should continue to operate as a sort of superstructure, presuming to speak for all of us, yet having extremely weak links with the sections that make up ACRL. What we have had all these years is a fairly strong and active board, but relatively weak sections.

The Board of Directors consists of ACRL officers, ALA Councilors, and Directors-at-Large, all of them directly elected either by ACRL or ALA members. In addition, each section is represented by a Director, who is elected by ACRL for a four-year term upon nomination by the section, but whose involvement in section activities—through no fault of his own—has traditionally been nil.

It seems that our ACRL board should be set up in such a way that programs and projects approved by any section can be effectively presented at board meetings and implemented by board action; and it is most doubtful whether the best way to accomplish this objective is to set up a board on which neither the vice-chairmen nor the chairmen of the sections have a vote. Quite in contrast to the divergence of opinion revealed on the other three topics covered in this report, the members who wrote on this point were in complete agreement that the proposed ACRL Constitution should be changed to provide for closer and more direct ties between the sections and the ACRL Board of Directors. This unanimity was most surprising in view of the absence of any dissenting vote at Kansas City when the proposed new constitution was first presented at an ACRL membership meeting.

An inquiry directed to the other five sections of ACRL revealed that their chairmen and vice-chairmen shared the conviction that the composition of the ACRL Board of Directors could be improved. They all agreed that ACRL would be strengthened if the sections were given more direct representation on the Board than Article V, Section 2 of the proposed constitution provided.

A study of the constitutions of other ALA Divisions revealed that there was no uniform pattern. In only two other divisions (PLD and YASD) were ALA councilors included as voting members of the board. There were two divisions (LED and RTSD) in which section chairmen were voting members of the board in contrast to their not being so included in ACRL. The final reading of the ACRL Constitution at the membership meeting in San Francisco in 1958 will give members an opportunity to decide what kind of organizational structure will be most appropriate for ACRL.

**SUMMARY**

It was pointed out that the work of the University Libraries Section has consisted almost exclusively of presenting interesting short programs at conferences. Although many members are satisfied with this level of attainment, there are a good many who are dissatisfied and feel strongly that we could and should accomplish more toward the solution of common problems and the improvement of university libraries. Before we can hope to become a more dynamic and more productive group, however, we shall first have to ensure greater continuity of organization than is true today, so that projects and programs can be carried forward from year to year until they are completed. Next we must try to coordinate our efforts with those of the Associa-

(Continued on page 202)
The Library in a Community College

THERE ARE practically as many special fields of library work as there are types of libraries. All librarians owe it to themselves and to their profession to become familiar with any new phase of librarianship. The community college library is a late arrival on the library service scene. For a clearer view of this type of library and its function, let us examine the purpose and organization of its parent institution.

The appearance and growth of the two-year institutions, popularly known as "community colleges" constitute an important recent trend in higher education. In the wake of increased college enrollments and accompanying limited facilities, the movement may hardly be characterized as an ephemeral contribution. These colleges are a direct result of numerous scientific, industrial, and technological changes which demand more trained technicians at the sub-professional level. Community colleges usually offer two-year terminal programs in several technical fields. Many community colleges provide not only terminal curricula, but work acceptable for transfer to four-year colleges. However, unlike other junior colleges, the community college is not primarily motivated by preparation for the four-year college. Again, the community college differs from the technical institute, since it is not exclusively devoted to the development of technical skills. Although students may major in a chosen curriculum as early as the first semester, general college work is never neglected. Aligned with traditional higher education, students are required to take courses in communication arts, science, mathematics, and the social sciences. Community college programs also stress the fundamental purpose of American democracy and its way of life through the promotion of good citizenship. The education achieved at these local colleges enables graduates to qualify for not one, but several jobs in their chosen fields. Some community college programs make it possible for students to spend part of the academic year in paid employment, appropriate to their specialities. This cooperative work is followed up and evaluated by the faculty involved. Such positions frequently lead to permanent offers after graduation. The amount, kind, and variety of courses offered by each college varies with the institution and the needs of its community. The following prevailing departments in existing community colleges indicate the scope of the whole educational enterprise:

Aircraft Operations, Apparel & Fashion Technology, Automotive Technology, Business Technology, Chemical Technology, Commerical Art, Construction Technology, Dental Hygiene & Dental Laboratory Technology, Distribution (Retail & Industrial), Electrical Technology, Hotel Technology (Culinary & Administration), Mechanical & Metallurgical Technology, Medical Laboratory Technology, Nursing, Optical Technology, Pre-Engineering, Printing Technology, Refrigeration, Heating & Air Conditioning Technology, Secretarial Technology (Legal, Medical), Textile Design.

One may readily recognize the implications of such diverse curricular offerings. The community college library is comparable in character, if not in scope, to the large departmental library system. Where that system can separately house
and departmentalize its special collections, the community college library must adequately represent each department in a single, unified library collection. The professional staff must be aware of the objectives, and to a degree, of the content of the various technical courses, since it is responsible for maintaining these special collections. The community college library might indeed claim multiple membership in Special Libraries Association, on the grounds that it is virtually several special libraries. Daily requests for material on unrelated disciplines, covering topics like epoxy resins, sauce bordelaise, die-casting, acrylic crowns, D.C. circuits, and parasitology, must be supplied from an otherwise selective collection. The librarian must inform the faculty about suitable texts, new reference tools, periodical subscriptions, and other bibliographic sources. Special efforts should be exerted to eliminate obsolete works, acquire new titles, and generally maintain a vital collection. All technical books selected for the library ought to be geared to the proper educational level. Realizing that scientific literature is both voluminous and expensive, the library must supplement its collection through interlibrary loans. The New York State Library recently arranged an experimental cooperative venture in the science and technology fields. The state authorized a generous appropriation for the immediate purchase of scientific literature. Consequently, colleges throughout the state may avail themselves of many new technical publications, including periodicals, documents, theses, and dissertations in both book and photo-reproduction form. Furthermore, a plan has been evolved for creating a science and technology section of the State Library, which might solve many scientific literature service problems of colleges. There is another proposal for preparation and distribution of a catalog of the State Library holdings to college libraries. Inevitably the library plays a significant part in any college's attempt to meet high regional accreditation standards. Therefore, in order to fulfill its role as a college library, the collection must be well rounded and also strong in the liberal arts. At the community colleges where foreign language education is omitted, the library may purchase few such works. A community college library is occasionally handicapped by unorthodox accommodations in quarters converted from a factory, residential mansion, or office building. Even inadequate physical plants can be mastered with the resourceful use of paints, displays, and exhibits, in addition to the studied arrangement of library books, equipment, and furniture. Granted the burdens placed upon the community college library are numerous, the fact remains that the library can and does meet the enormous challenge.

Liberal entrance requirements bring a heterogeneous group of students to the community colleges. Students who possess no training in basic library procedure or research methods are promptly confronted with the writing of technical reports and other specialized assignments. The librarian must instruct incoming students in library skills, encourage utilization of library resources, and cultivate effectual research techniques, which will facilitate the work of the technician. The library staff should cooperate with other instructional staff members in the guidance of student reading and study activities. By correlating classroom lectures and laboratory work with the printed word, the library clearly becomes the sine qua non of college learning.

A community college library in New York state is veritably governed by the State University motto, “Let each become all he is capable of being.” There are eleven community colleges in New York state, and several others are presently being planned. At least two of the
projected institutions are to be located in the metropolitan area. As community colleges in the United States increase, expand, and face the future, they will require larger budgets. Surely the library will wish to demonstrate its raison d'être, in order to partake of a fair share of its institution's wealth. In line with this concept, the professional staff should associate itself with the over-all aims and activities of the college, not merely those directly related to the library. As time permits, the librarian should attend faculty meetings, serve on college committees, instruct classes, and even suggest curricular changes or developments.

In appropriate locales, the librarian might possibly initiate a two-year community college program in special librarianship. The program could combine elementary courses in reference, cataloging, classification, indexing, abstracting, and subject filing, with training in secretarial skills. Successful trainees could qualify for jobs as library assistants, pre-or-sub professionals, and for other positions unfilled by graduate trained librarians. The demand for library personnel is much greater than the supply, particularly in small special libraries. Some libraries are now understaffed, while others sacrifice standards by engaging persons with no formal library training. A two-year community college curriculum in library service, leading to the Associate in Applied Science degree, could meet the needs of those who seek college level library training or of trainees, short of the customary four-or five-year period. A two-year college library program might have inestimable value for the profession. It could liberate the five-year, graduate-trained librarian from routine, operational tasks and allow him to concentrate on the somewhat more scholarly and creative aspects of librarianship. The work of librarians like that of other professionals, which must be supplemented by the work of technical assistants and in-service training, will never completely substitute for formal education of these individuals.

The aforementioned proposal is simply one example of many meritorious projects an imaginative community college librarian might undertake. The library can engender extensive good will for the college and is often an informal public relations agency. Community college librarians may collaborate by active participation in both local and national library and education organizations by writing about the solutions of common service problems in the professional literature, by personal contacts, and by distribution and exchange of catalogs, accession lists, progress reports, and other college publications. Since the entire community college movement is yet experimental, cooperation among community college librarians is most essential. Persons encountering similar occupational conditions should freely exchange ideas. This interchange of knowledge can result only in mutual benefits and reciprocal enrichment.

**Russian Electronics Journals**

Translation of three Russian electronics journals into English will be made possible by a seventy thousand dollar grant from the National Science Foundation. The project was proposed by the M.I.T. Research Laboratory of Electronics for the purpose of making available to American engineers information about the progress and methods in Russian electronics research. American libraries and researchers will be able to subscribe to the English versions of the three journals, *Radio Tekhnika i Elektronika*, *Radio Tekhnika*, and *Elektrosviaz*.

196 **COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES**
Facing the Future: On the Way to New College Library Standards

Twelve years have passed since the College and University Postwar Planning Committee under William H. Carlson's chairmanship recommended "that special concern and attention be devoted to those libraries, constituting the large majority of all higher educational libraries in the land, which clearly fall below accepted levels of support and that continued attention be given to developing standards and norms which will assist these libraries in improving their staffs, book stock, and service." Nobody can deny that considerable progress has been made at numerous institutions in the meantime. But anybody who has visited some of the less famous college libraries in the country is aware of the fact that they are still struggling against tremendous odds. Every administrator proclaims, of course, publicly that he considers the library to be the heart of his college, but a careful examination of the budget allocations will sometime lead to different conclusions. The present writer had some opportunity to observe this discrepancy, when he was a member of the New York Board of Regents' Committee on the Integration of College and University Library Resources and, more recently, while serving on evaluation teams for the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. His impressions have been confirmed by many letters from college librarians; e.g., the chairman of a regional committee on standards wrote him a few months ago: "Our study of the standards in . . . has so far revealed only their almost complete absence." An analysis of the annual statistics published in CRL presents even more comprehensive corroborating evidence. While some of our leading colleges support their libraries generously, there are still far too many cases, where obviously the salaries are too low, and the collections are starved. This would be perilous at any time, but it creates the gravest apprehension now, because college libraries must face the obligations created by rapidly rising enrollments. If we do not agree on new standards soon, and make every effort to implement them, many college students of the nineteen-sixties will be served by disgruntled, completely overworked librarians in overcrowded buildings and will look in vain for that variety of good up-to-date reading materials without which no solid papers can be written nor any real learning be accomplished.

Considerations of this kind were probably in the minds of the ACRL Board of Directors, when they authorized, at their meeting in Kansas City last June, the new chairman of the ACRL Committee on Standards to start work on new college library standards. The committee, under its previous chairman, Dr. Wayne S. Yenawine, had laid some

Dr. Hirsch is Librarian and Professor of History at Trenton State College. At present, he is Chairman of the ACRL Committee on Standards.


2 Some of the broader issues were presented by Wyman W. Parker of Wesleyan University in his excellent paper on "College Library Standards and the Future" at the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Columbia University, November 30, 1957. This writer is in full agreement with Mr. Parker's basic points.
groundwork for this larger job by preparing two publications, a bibliography on college library standards\(^3\) and a compilation of accrediting standards.\(^4\) The committee began work on its new assignment in the early fall of 1957. Its members are librarians from institutions of various types and from different regions,\(^5\) but they easily reached agreement on some fundamental issues. They held a full-day work session at the ALA Midwinter meeting in Chicago on January 27, 1958. A set of suggestions presented by the chairman served as the basis of frank and lively discussions. In the afternoon the committee was joined by twenty-seven outstanding college and university librarians. Nineteen states from Massachusetts to California were represented in the room and all types of academic institutions were included.\(^6\) This open meeting was extraordinarily successful in clarifying the issues. The committee received a great deal of sage counsel and strong encouragement for its efforts. That same night the committee planned the next steps in the light of the advice given by these experts. The work on the first draft of the new standards was divided up and an early date set for its completion. This draft will be submitted to the twenty-seven experts, to some other prominent librarians, to the spokesmen of the regional accrediting agencies, and to some academic administrators for their criticisms and suggestions. Then a second draft will be prepared by the committee in late spring. This second draft is to be presented at the ALA meeting in San Francisco for public discussion. The committee hopes, if all goes well, for an adoption of the new standards at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in January, 1959 or, at the latest, at the ALA Conference in Washington.

While the committee is at work, it may benefit greatly from suggestions coming from the ACRL membership. Each time that this writer has discussed the problem of standards with groups of college librarians,\(^7\) valuable new points were raised by some of them; everywhere he was assured that the work of the committee is timely and indeed urgent. Based on these heartening experiences, he invites comments from fellow librarians prior to the San Francisco Conference; every constructive suggestion will be taken up by the committee. The new standards will fulfill their function over a longer period of years only if they embody the best thinking of the profession.

The committee does not aim to prepare an all-inclusive document. Nothing on the order of the *Classification and Pay Plans for Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education* (Chicago: A.L.A., 1942 and 1947) is under consideration. While this set of documents had great merits, it is felt that the profession needs today a much simpler and more flexible tool. The new standards will be phrased so that their implications can be easily grasped by busy college administrators and by the lay members of boards of education, trustees, etc. In some respects, the forceful language used in *Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation*, with

---


\(^5\) Mrs. Minnie R. Bowles, Hampton Institute; Miss Helen M. Brown, Wellesley; Mrs. Katharine Brubeck, Baltimore, Maryland; Mr. Eugene A. Holtman, Ohio State University; Mr. Roscoe F. Schaupp, Eastern Illinois University; Miss Ruth Walling, Emory University.


\(^7\) This paper presents the essence of different speeches before the ACRL Teacher Education Libraries Section, the ACRL Philadelphia chapter and the College and University Libraries Section of the New Jersey Library Association.
Minimum Standards (Chicago: A.L.A., 1956) may be taken as an example. Also Document No. 4.81 of the Middle States Association Evaluating the Library (October, 1957) should be suggestive; it has indicated to what type of questions the new standards must provide the proper answers.

Something could be said in favor of standards which would embrace all types of college and university libraries. But consultation with some leading university librarians led to the conclusion that the disadvantages of an all-inclusive document would outweigh the benefits. The basic problems of the small liberal arts college or teachers college library are so different from those of the large research library that it is almost impossible to find a common denominator. Therefore, it was decided that the new standards should apply only to those institutions which confine themselves to undergraduate instruction and/or graduate work on the master's level. Not only the research libraries were omitted, but also the junior college libraries, since separate standards for them have just been prepared and should be published shortly.

The new standards will center around the formulation of principles. But they will also contain precise proposals on certain key issues. The committee felt (and many of the outside experts concurred) that struggling college libraries will be helped effectively only if there are clear expectations for staff-size, financial support, seating capacity, etc. Frequent reference will be made to the annual statistics published in CRL since they provide the most up-to-date information. It may be considered as a danger signal if a library consistently receives support below the median level indicated for institutions of its kind. However, no dollar sign will appear in the new standards, since the real value of our currency has so frequently changed.

Instead, it will be stated that normally a college library should receive 5 to 7 per cent of the total educational budget of the institution. This is not an excessively high percentage. Some of the college libraries with a long-established tradition of excellence receive more than 6 per cent of the educational budget, e.g., Haverford (9.7), Dartmouth (6.8), Swarthmore (6.73), Wesleyan University (6.54) and Vassar (6.31). The committee recognizes that this percentage may be hard to maintain in libraries of institutes of technology; even the M.I.T. library receives only 2.7 per cent of the total budget. But the demand for 5-7 per cent offers the most effective protection for all other types of academic libraries. In a period of rapid expansion, of course, even 7 per cent may not be enough to build up a college library properly and speedily. The committee does not plan to suggest any formula for the allocation of the library budget for specific purposes; it depends primarily on local circumstances, what slices of the budget will be used for salaries, books, periodicals, equipment, etc. The ultimate responsibility for the proper apportionment must rest with the librarian; an unwise distribution will be a reflection on him.

The proposed standards for the structure and government of the college library should not arouse much argument. The committee believes that the librarian should be directly responsible to the president or the head of the academic program of the institution. The lines of authority should be clearly drawn. The faculty library committee should be strictly limited to advisory functions. While the librarian must assume responsibility for the administration of the library, he should seek the advice of his staff on all important matters of policy and procedure.

More controversial will be some of the proposed standards for the staff, its size, and status. The committee urges
that every college library should have a minimum of three professional librarians, i.e., the head librarian and two assistants in charge of processing and readers services respectively. While there may be extraordinary circumstances under which a college library may do an outstanding job with fewer professionals the minimum of three professional librarians should prevail as a rule. The committee believes that enrollment, rate of acquisitions, and instructional program determine the size of the staff. Therefore, it is hard to arrive at a rigid rule, but the staff formula developed by New York State University for its teachers colleges is quoted in the draft of the standards at least for its suggestive value. This formula has the virtue of drawing attention to the need for adequate utilization of non-professional staff; able clerical workers may handle effectively many assignments formerly reserved for professionals. The committee recommended that all professional librarians receive academic status and with it the same salary schedule and benefits enjoyed by the teaching faculty, such as tenure, sabbatical leave, and retirement provisions. However, equal privileges must be matched by equal responsibilities. For instance, if faculty promotions in an institution are based on advanced graduate work, professional librarians will have to follow the same pattern. The chief librarian should rank with other academic department heads; this seems obvious, but many colleges still relegate the librarian to an inconspicuous position.

It is the duty of the librarian to see to it that the book collection is stimulating and well rounded. It falls also to him to fight excessive duplication of titles, although standard works in heavy demand should be available in multiple copies. He can help protect intellectual freedom by securing a fair presentation of both sides on controversial issues. The committee believes that the excellence of the book collection may be assured, if a library holds high percentages from certain standard lists, like the Lamont Library list, the list of reference books compiled by W. S. Hoole for the Southern Association of Colleges, R. R. Hawkins' Bibliography of Scientific, Medical and Technical Books published in the U.S.A., and certain sections of the Shaw list, especially in the humanities. It is not enough, however, that the library has books of enduring value and that they fit the curriculum; it must also have them in sufficient numbers if every student is to be given a fair opportunity. Therefore, the committee suggests a minimum size of the collection, based on the enrollment. Part-time extension students, usually the forgotten men on a college campus, are to be equated into full-time figures. A college with 600 students should have at least 40,000 volumes; 10,000 volumes should be provided for every 200 additional students, until the collection reaches about 300,000 volumes. Of course, generous special provisions must be made in an institution offering graduate or honors work.

The college library must also offer a comprehensive, carefully balanced, and intellectually stimulating choice of periodicals with adequate back files. Again some standard lists are to serve as yardsticks, e.g., E. I. Farber's Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library (Boston: F. W. Faxon, 1957.) This is the fourth edition of the list originally compiled by Guy R. Lyle. It is also the function of the college library to secure up-to-date materials in various areas of audio-visual education, if no instructional department of the college makes adequate provisions in this respect.

Another important part of the standards will deal with the library building. It should be centrally located and functionally designed. Seating accommoda-

(Continued on page 262)
INSTRUCTORS NEED all sorts of materials—fragments from Plato, recent information on the theories of Einstein, or a page from the Congressional Record—to give adequate instruction to students in this changing world. Out of these varicolored threads of man's thought, feeling, and actions the master teacher weaves his course pattern. Consequently the whole operation of library services needs to be rethought by teachers, librarians, and administrators of colleges. By reading widely in his field, the teacher gradually acquires a sense of historical perspective, of the dynamics of general education, a feeling of belonging to an on-going, successful, and powerful movement. Illumination on how other teachers and librarians working together in other colleges are devising new tools and techniques or adapting old ones to a problem should be helpful in improving the program of instruction as well as in building morale and efficiency.

This study was initiated at Connors State Agricultural College in 1956 with a two-fold purpose in mind. (1) To learn through the combined thinking of instructors, librarian, and administrative officers of the college the extent to which the library can be used in the program of instruction. (2) To use the survey made at this college as a basis for part of a panel discussion on “The Library Serves the Junior College,” for a general session of the Junior College Division of ACRL, at Kansas City. It was thought that out of the study might grow a research project for junior colleges of the nation.

High-points of the Survey. In a sixty-point questionnaire, instructors, librarians, and administrators look at their own responsibilities of the college in relation to the entire teaching program. An instructor considers how well he, in his own work, is using library facilities, cooperating with the library staff, and directing students to library resources.

The librarian considers how well he is cooperating with the instructors, having a part in the teaching program, helping plan the curriculum of the college, and assisting students in using the library.

The administrator learns that he needs to recognize the library as an important teaching laboratory of the college, provide adequate and trained personnel on the library staff, consider carefully the assignment of classrooms, give the librarian an opportunity to serve the entire college program, and provide adequate allocation of funds for both library and instruction programs.

Findings at Connors College. It was significant that all instructors, the librarian, the president, and the deans of the college participated in this survey.

Fields of instruction at Connors College in which the integration of the library with instruction now receive major emphasis are biology, history, home economics, humanities, library science, psychology, religious education, sociology, and speech. Those fields with minor emphasis are agriculture, art, business, dramatics, English, foreign languages, industrial arts, journalism, mathematics,

Mrs. Pratt is Librarian, Connors State Agricultural College, Warner, Okla.
music, physical education, physical sciences, and R.O.T.C. A summary of other general findings is as follows:

1. All staff members at Connors College have a clearer idea of opportunities available for the integration of the library with instruction.

2. Some instructors immediately increased requirement for work in the library. (As an example, instructors in R.O.T.C. for the first time required a research paper. Each freshman was assigned an important battle of some war in which the United States participated. He analyzed and gave documentary evidence of all major incidents of the battle. Special emphasis was given to the way the commanding officers carried out the nine basic "Articles of War" in directing the battle.) This was an interesting assignment.

3. Instructors came to the library to refresh their memory as to what books are available in their teaching area.

4. The librarian was made conscious of the opportunity she had for serving the program.

5. Instructors were alerted to turn in requests for books to be ordered.

6. The librarian and some instructors worked out plans for the supervision of library reading for classes when instructors have to be absent from the college.

7. The administrators at Connors recognized the library as being the "central laboratory of the college" to be used as a definite part of the instruction program. Funds were provided for its growth insofar as current budget allows. The amount of funds for the purchase of books for the coming year was substantially increased.

ACRL University Libraries Section

(Continued from page 193)

tion of Research Libraries so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort and competition in the same general field. In view of the present unwieldiness of our membership and the complete absence of any organizational structure or articulation, the only way to make some headway was to appoint a Steering Committee, which met for the first time at the 1958 Midwinter Meeting to attempt to determine what activities we should undertake. All members are urged to funnel ideas to the members of this committee. The committee will work closely with the ACRL Special Committee on Activities and Developments, which has been studying the place of ACRL within the reorganized ALA and developing recommendations for an ACRL action program.

Next, it was pointed out that our links with the ACRL Board of Directors did not seem sufficiently strong and direct to enable us to carry forward any kind of active program which requires effective presentation to the board and active support by the board. It was, therefore, suggested that all members carefully study the provisions of the proposed ACRL Constitution, particularly Article V, Section 2, and transmit their ideas to the ACRL Board of Directors before it is too late, that is, before the Constitution will come up for final adoption at the San Francisco Conference in July of 1958.

The most difficult task before us and one which will require much ingenuity and resourcefulness on the part of each and every member, but particularly of the members of the Steering Committee is to determine what activities are appropriate for us to undertake as a group within ACRL and ALA to further the development of university libraries. It is not enough to feel in a vague sort of way that we should become more productive and more effective. We must get down to specifics and attempt to identify the major problems facing university libraries jointly and then determine what can be done about them through group effort.
Aspects of Library Cooperation

Library cooperation is a favorite subject of conference speakers. It is a topic which has consumed tons of paper in our library periodicals. In proportion to real accomplishment, probably more has been said and written about cooperation than about any other single aspect of librarianship. Yet there are aspects of library cooperation that have been relatively neglected in our many discussions and surveys of this subject.

There is an important distinction between two kinds of interlibrary cooperation—between that concerned with the apparatus for mobilizing and using existing library resources, and that concerned with adding to and enriching resources we already have.

The first kind has to do with the familiar devices of union catalogs, union lists, bibliographic centers, surveys of resources, and so forth. All of these tools perform important functions. They help us find a particular book or journal or film that is needed. They are important. Scholarship and research would be in a sorry state today without them. At the same time there is something missing here. Even if all the books in the great libraries of the country were to be listed in the National Union Catalog, this would still be no guarantee that the particular book that I might want is going to be found, for the simple reason that no mechanism exists for anticipating my need for this item and for making certain that some library somewhere has acquired it. Although the cooperative locating devices do mobilize the resources of a great many large and diversified libraries, they still lead only to books which exist in those libraries as a result of the independent and uncoordinated acquisitions policies of each of them. They lead us to books that are in libraries other than our own, but they contribute nothing toward bringing a needed book into a library somewhere.

The interlibrary loan picture is affected by relevant characteristics of a library's acquisitions policy. A typical college library in the Middle West builds its collection in response to faculty requests for books and periodicals and the librarian's interpretation of them in relation to institutional policy. With a modest book budget, this usually results in little more than a core collection. Neighboring institutions of similar size and wealth are doing much the same thing. The same kind of libraries buy most of the same books. They subscribe to most of the same journals. Though they reject thousands of items as being too special or too expensive in relation to potential use, by and large they all reject the same items. The interlibrary loan librarian in one of these college libraries knows, or soon learns, that when an item is not in his library's bookstacks it is not likely to be in the bookstacks of the similar libraries around him either. Naturally he turns to the larger university libraries in the region or to the library centers in Chicago, New York, Washington, or Cambridge.

Among universities the situation is similar. Their libraries acquire for local needs, well- or ill-defined. When a new

---


Mr. Esterquest is Librarian, Harvard Medical School, School of Public Health, and School of Dental Medicine. From 1949 until February, 1958 he was Director of the Midwest Inter-Library Center.
journal is announced, the desirability of entering a subscription is weighed by the librarian and the faculty on each campus, and a decision is reached either to subscribe or to pass it up. By and large, the pros and cons are about the same on each campus, and, if the University of Wisconsin decides to enter a subscription, it is for most of the same reasons that subscriptions will be entered at the University of Minnesota, at the University of Illinois, at the University of Michigan, and at Princeton. If the subscription is rejected, the reasons are about the same as the reasons for rejecting it at the other places.

Although the percentage of unique items in a group of university libraries is apt to be higher than in the case of college libraries, there are relatively few factors that influence one institution to acquire materials different from those acquired in university libraries of comparable size and offering similar programs. This leads again to the situation in which the interlibrary loan librarian has his best results when he turns to larger institutions, such as Harvard or the Library of Congress. This system works pretty well. For most of us there is always a bigger institution from which we may borrow, but this has the effect of requiring the larger institutions to carry a disproportionate burden in supplying books on interlibrary loan to their smaller sister institutions.

Library cooperation concerned only with mobilizing and using existing resources does leave something to be desired. How about the other kind—the kind concerned with adding to and enriching those resources we already have?

In the first place, cooperative acquisition is a recent development in librarianship. Except for occasional instances of subject field specialization and instances where regional or national needs have been recognized in an individual library's buying policy, the most conspicuous example of cooperative acquisitions on the American scene is the Farmington Plan. The Farmington Plan adds to our total library resources many books that would not otherwise be acquired. It substantially increases the probability that a requested item will be found in at least one American library. The most important thing is that it does this in accordance with a plan. The cooperative acquisitions programs of the Midwest Inter-Library Center, the Hampshire Inter-Library Center, and the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility seek out and identify the books and journals that participating libraries will not otherwise acquire. These books and journals are the ones which are then added, by collective action, to the total library resources of the respective groups. Again, the enrichment of resources is carried on in accordance with a plan. As a form of library cooperation it is different in both nature and purpose from what has heretofore commonly been regarded as library cooperation—the erecting of apparatus for locating books and journals in other institutions, books and journals which were acquired for local reasons and for local clientele without reference to regional or national needs.

One kind of library cooperation is not necessarily better nor more important than the other. Each has its place, each its value. But our planning in the future can be more realistic if the distinction between the two is clearly recognized.

Successful inter-institutional library cooperation requires, as an essential ingredient, the will to cooperate. I am sure we are all prepared to say that we want to cooperate. But cooperation is easier said than done. He who would cooperate must be prepared to give a little and must often give this little before he receives anything in return.

If my neighbor has a lawnmower and I do not, it is fairly easy for me to cooperate in sharing the single lawnmower.
But even for me the situation is not perfect because there will be occasions when I want to cut my grass when my neighbor is using the lawnmower. This is an inconvenience that I can resolve in two ways: I can relax and postpone the mowing, or I can tense up, become irritated, and finally buy my own lawnmower. At that point cooperation ceases. However, if I am broke and cannot buy a lawnmower, I have as alternatives, the first one, again, of relaxing and cheerfully postponing my grass-cutting, or I can sit and fume and boil and curse my neighbor and the whole principle of cooperation.

The analogy can be translated to the library scene and to a particular case. About three years ago a microcard publisher announced as a new annual service microcard copies of the annual reports of the leading American corporations, those 1,100 listed on the New York Stock Exchange. For $280 a library could subscribe and would receive each year on microcards all of these annual reports in a convenient, space-saving format. Iowa State University proposed that the Midwest Inter-Library Center subscribe to a single copy of these cards to be housed at the Center for the collective use of the then sixteen supporting members. Iowa pointed out that these annual reports were desirable to have, would be used infrequently, could be mailed easily in an ordinary envelope, and that a shared copy at the Center would certainly serve Iowa's purposes and would probably serve the purposes of the other members at a cost per member library of roughly one-sixteenth of $280, instead of the full amount.

Following its usual procedure, the Center circularized Iowa's proposal. All member institutions but one reported agreement. This member reported that its business school was engaged in a research activity which required frequent access to corporation annual reports and for this reason its business library had decided it must buy the microcards and have them immediately at hand. According to a fundamental rule at the Center, the purchase by one of the members made this item out of scope for the Center, and the Center announced to its member libraries that it would not subscribe to the microcard corporation reports for the reason that Institution X was going to buy it. Iowa and Wisconsin were two institutions which considered this result in respect to their own needs and came to the conclusion that a copy at Institution X was not equal to a copy at the Center (for reasons involving priority of demand, equality of use, mailing time, etc.), and these two institutions decided they needed to subscribe themselves. Thus three copies—at Library X, at Iowa, and at Wisconsin—were bought.

This story is not intended to be an indictment of Library X for refusing to play ball, because, as a matter of fact, the reasons for X doing what it did were valid and compelling. Cooperation among individualistic institutions such as libraries is never easy. It is one thing for the MILC members to assert as a principle that they wish to share some of their funds for the joint acquisition of little-used materials. It is quite another matter when we get down to cases and find that Library A wants to have a proposed item at home, Library B has no earthly use for it in the first place, and Library C doesn't think it should invest even one-eighteenth of the cost of an item which it might itself decide to buy next year. The fact remains that there are instances when the sharing technique does work, usually to the degree that the participants want it to work. The will to cooperate means more than lip-service to a principle. It means a real willingness to give a little today, because, in the long haul, reciprocity sets in, and cooperation pays off.

The will to cooperate means quite a
number of things: It means being patient and philosophical when my neighbor is using the lawnmower on the day my own grass needs cutting. It means one concedes occasionally, and that sometimes these concessions seem important and difficult at the time. It means one faces inconveniences, sometimes at embarrassing moments. It means for a librarian, a new outlook concerning the relative importance of pride in the size and greatness of his own collection and a true sense of service to his clientele. It sometimes means apparent decline in service to readers: The professor who wants all the books in his own office, or at least in a departmental library across the hall, has had to accept the realities of life and to have a great many of the books he needs two blocks away in the central library, unless his institution is going to go broke buying multiple copies. The scholar may need to make a further adjustment in his thinking and his habits. Unless his institution is going to go broke buying all the books for all the campus research programs, he is going to have to share the less-used ones with neighboring institutions, in the form of single copies located perhaps in another city but accessible on interlibrary loan or from a regional center. The will to cooperate means realizing that, although the alternatives sometimes appear to be having something at home, as against having it in another library two hundred miles away, an honest evaluation of the realities would show that the true alternatives are having it two hundred miles away, as against not having it at all. It means the realization that cooperation and sharing pay off in the long run rather than promptly on Monday morning.

One can weigh the disadvantages, inconveniences, and concessions involved in the sharing of books and in interlibrary cooperation, but all these inconveniences are out-weighed when the tremendous advantages are considered. The most compelling point is that our society today requires access to such a multiplicity of books, journals, reports, and government documents that no single institution can hope to acquire everything needed for research on its own campus but must cooperate with its sister institutions to acquire them and service them collectively.

What is appropriate to share? You and I, if we share the same office, could conceivably share the same telephone book. If we live and work a mile apart we should each have his own telephone book. But living a mile apart, or even a thousand miles apart, will not seriously impair our ability to share a back file of the journal of the Cuban Library Association. The libraries of Knox College and of Beloit College could probably share a single file of the Hansard Parliamentary Debates, because on neither campus would these volumes be used often. On the other hand, the University of Illinois and the University of Wisconsin could share a copy of Hansard only with inconvenience. What would be more appropriate for these larger libraries to share would be a run of the Australian parliamentary proceedings or those of British Columbia. Although this point may seem obvious, it is one which is frequently overlooked. The president of an Ohio college proposed, about four years ago, that all the libraries in Ohio—public, college, university, the state library, libraries large and small—should together build a library storehouse which would be a center of state-wide cooperation, on all the libraries, presumably, sharing the same books. For Wooster College and Ohio State University to share the same books is a little like the First National Bank and me sharing our money. Of course Wooster can always borrow books from the large collection at the University (and I am sure it frequently does), but this is not the same as library cooperation. True library cooperation

206 COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
implies at least a degree of reciprocity. Sharing of books works best when the books are little-used in the libraries that plan to do the sharing. This is the best general criterion. Let us be fairly cold-blooded about this. When we decide to explore possibilities for cooperation and reciprocal sharing, let us ask the first question first: What are we going to share?

Library cooperation costs money. When the presidents of midwestern universities decided to organize a Midwest Inter-Library Center I am afraid that some of them briefly hoped that library budgets in their own institutions might thereby be reduced substantially, or that they would never again have a request for a building addition. Such hopes are clearly unrealistic. We are living in an expanding economy in every sense of the phrase. We see this trend everywhere in research libraries. The recently issued list of journals abstracted in *Chemical Abstracts* includes 22 per cent more titles than the 1951 list. The expanding cultural and industrial consciousness in Africa and Asia means more government publications, more newspapers, more journals, more everything from countries whose output libraries in this part of the world collected only casually in the past. What a cooperative enterprise like the Midwest Inter-Library Center is able to do is to contribute toward making the upward curve a little less steep for the individual libraries in the area. Since the Center collects state documents, court reports, dissertations, house organs, newspapers, chemical journals from obscure places, government publications from India, Israel, and other diverse sources, its member libraries are able to expand at a rate somewhat less staggering than they would otherwise need to do. Book budgets in the eighteen member libraries of MILC continue to increase. The budget of the Center itself increases. The member libraries are now supporting at the Center an operating budget close to $90,000 a year. This is cooperation with a price tag. It causes some of the universities' business vice-presidents to question the purpose of the Midwest Center. We librarians must be astute enough to see what is really happening. We must recognize that the scholars in these member institutions have access to a lot of material to which they would not have access if it were not assembled at the Center by the eighteen supporting libraries, or, alternatively, that would be collected hit-or-miss by these libraries individually, and with a price tag much greater.

This can be stated another way: Cooperation, in the case of the MILC, means that, although the libraries that support the Center are spending more money for books now than they were ten years ago, they are spending less than they would if they were themselves collecting the materials to which they now have access through the cost-sharing principle on which the Center is based. This principle is one that applies generally to library cooperation, whether it is the *Union List of Serials* or the Bibliographic Center in Seattle. Library cooperation costs money, but what that money buys costs each participant less than it would cost without cooperation.

Three recent developments in the program of the Midwest Inter-Library Center are worth a brief special report.

Under the subject-field priority system of the Farmington Plan, a number of university libraries are receiving single copies of all the significant books published in a number of foreign countries. This involves a new concept, that of "complete coverage." The complete coverage idea is an answer to a point I raised earlier. We ought to take steps to guarantee that a book which might be needed some time in the future is going to be found in some library somewhere, instead of relying on chance. It is an im-
portant concept, but one about which we have not done much until recently.

The public libraries in the British Isles are developing complete coverage of books published in Great Britain, and a number of fascinating formulae have been developed for the division of subject responsibilities and for sharing costs. At the Midwest Inter-Library Center we have recently approached the concept of complete coverage for journals in fields related to chemistry. The National Science Foundation has indicated its support for a similar project covering periodical subscriptions in the field of the biological sciences.

When the Harvard Microfilm Newspaper Project was started about fifteen years ago one objective was the increase of the number of foreign newspapers generally available in the United States. Harvard received a Rockefeller Foundation grant to initiate the project. In the course of time, the project was filming some thirty foreign newspapers, and the cost of supporting it was derived from the sale of positive prints to libraries at a price which included the cost of making a positive plus a portion of the cost of making the negative. In the case of some titles the sale of positives took care of the total cost of microfilming. In other cases it did not. About three years ago, Keyes Metcalf did some arithmetic and came to the conclusion that selling prints to support the project had the effect of decreasing the total number of newspaper titles filmed. Mr. Metcalf's arithmetic went something like this: The project was producing negatives of thirty newspapers at an average cost of $100 per year each; total cost, $3,000. Assuming twenty-five print-purchasing libraries, buying an average of five positives each at a cost of $40 per positive; total cost, $5,000. Thus, for a grand total of $8,000 per year, twenty-five libraries were each gaining access to five newspapers, and the collective activity was making thirty newspapers available in the country. Now, asked Metcalf, if we were to spend this same $8,000 differently—namely, to create a national pool of lending positives—how much would we be able to buy? His answer was that $8,000 would buy a negative and a lending positive of eighty different newspapers (instead of thirty) because duplication of titles among libraries would be eliminated. This gain in coverage would assume that participating libraries would be willing and able to share a single positive copy of each title, and, although Metcalf was far from naive on this point, he felt certain that the principle was worth trying. This is the principle upon which is based the ARL-sponsored Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, inaugurated in January 1956.

The Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project now acquires 148 foreign newspapers, with representative titles from most of the countries of the world outside the United States. It includes Canada, Britain, France, and Germany, of course, but also French Equatorial Africa, Mozambique, and Thailand. For every one of these 148 newspapers a lending positive is placed on the shelves in the Midwest Inter-Library Center, the operating agent for the Project. It costs about $20,000 a year to acquire the newspapers, to film them, to print the lending positives, and to pay the personnel who operate the Project. The income to support this effort derives from the fifty-three American libraries that subscribe to the Project at annual fees ranging from $150 to $500. Each subscribing library has liberal borrowing privileges and the right to buy a positive print at cost for those few titles which it feels it must have at hand. The benefit to the subscriber is made clear when it is realized that it would cost a

---

ONE OF THE MAIN bibliographical problems in Russian scholarship is the lack of a complete, general, retrospective bibliography of Russian periodical publications of the twentieth century. This paper intends to familiarize the librarian with the most useful bibliographical works on Russian periodical publications covering this period. If not otherwise indicated, the bibliographies given list all material published on a periodic (or regular) basis, i.e., journals, newspapers, bulletins, etc.

Up to 1949, there was no work completely covering the prerevolutionary period of the twentieth century. In that year, the Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library published the Predvaritel’nyi spisok periodicheskikh izdanii Rossii 1901-1916 godov, under the editorship of Iu. A. Mezhenko. This work attempted a complete coverage of the periodical press for the first sixteen years of the twentieth century. It lists 14,362 items (journals, newspapers, bulletins, collections) by place of publication, beginning with St. Petersburg and Moscow, with the other cities following in alphabetical order. Within the category of each city, material is listed in alphabetical order, and the description of each item generally includes title, year of publication, change of title (if any), supplements, periodicity, and place of publication. At the end of the work there is an alphabetical index of titles, not including those published in St. Petersburg and Moscow, as well as an alphabetical index of places of publication.

The Predvaritel’nyi spisok was based on material in the Soviet libraries, as well as on various bibliographical registrations. Since only 3,500 items or so were verified de visu, all but these 3,500 are numbered 1, 2, or 3, to indicate the validity of the source, the numeral 1 indicating the highest reliability, 3 the least. Since this work has not been published for general consumption, serving as its title indicates, as a preliminary list which will eventually be revised and enlarged into a six-volume work, only a very few American libraries possess copies. Because of this, and because it does not have a chronological index—the importance of which, of course, cannot be overstressed—the librarian will generally be forced to turn to the numerous annual bibliographies covering this period. The best of these are outlined below.

On April 5, 1865, the Chief Administration of Printed Works took charge of censorship, and in this capacity began the official registration of Russian

Mr. Maichel is Slavic Librarian, Columbia University Libraries.

MAY 1958
A list of books published was put out annually; a periodical list was published irregularly, and under various titles, until 1889. From 1889 to 1905, this list was published as Spisok periodicheskikh izdaniy v Rossiiskoi imperii, za isklucheniem vykhodiashchikh v svet v Finlandii. During this period, the list was published in 1889, 1891, 1894, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, and 1905, and, except for 1905, always appeared first in the various numbers of Pravitel'stvennyi Vestnik, and was later put out in individual reprints. The arrangement, beginning with 1882, is by place of publication, beginning with St. Petersburg and Moscow, and continuing with the provinces in alphabetical order. Within each of these geographical categories, material was arranged according to language, and beginning with those in Russian. The description of each item is detailed, including title, subtitle, editors, year of publication, periodicity, supplements, and price.

However, this series does not completely cover periodical output for the first five years of the twentieth century, and other guides must be consulted. One of the best of these is found in A. Suvorin's Russkii Kalendar, which, from 1873 to 1905, included an annual list of periodicals published under the heading "Periodicheskie izdaniia." Although Suvorin's list is far from complete, it nevertheless covers a number of titles omitted by the publication of the Chief Administration of Printed Works, and thus can serve as its supplement. Experimenting at first with various annual arrangements, "Periodicheskie izdaniia," in the twentieth century, arranged titles alphabetically by place of publication.

A direct continuation of these two works is found in D. V. Val'denberg's Spravochnaiia kniga o pechati, under the title "Perechen' povremennym izdaniyami, na vypusk v svet koikh v S.-Peterburge vydanych, po 1 noiabria 1906 goda ...." Val'denberg lists, in alphabetical arrangement, the periodical publications appearing toward the end of 1905 and through 1906. The bibliographical information given is comparatively short, but is extremely useful in that it notes issues confiscated by the official censorship of the time.

There are no annual bibliographical listings for 1907. The year 1908 is covered in A. D. Toropov's "Spisok povremennikh izdaniy, vykhodiashchikh v svet v 1908 godu," which appeared in The Al'manakh pechati na 1909 g. Sbornik svedenii o vsekh periodicheskikh izdaniakh. This work lists over 1,500 items, arranged by language and in alphabetical order. According to what is currently known of the periodicals published in 1908, Toropov covers approximately 85 per cent of those published in Russian, and only about 50 per cent of those published in other languages.

There are no satisfactory bibliographical listings for 1909. The following three years, however, are quite adequately covered in the works of A. V. Val'denberg, A. V. Vol'fson, and I. V. Vladislavlev.

Val'denberg's work is entitled "Periodicheskie izdaniia vsei Rossi," appearing in his book Spravochnaiia kniga o pechati vsei Rossi, and covers the years 1910 and 1911. This work is ar-
ranged in alphabetical order by place of publication, and alphabetically by language within each of these geographical groupings. Altogether, it lists over 2,000 items.

Vol'fson's work is entitled “Periodicheskie izdaniia, vykhodiashchie v Rossii na vsekh iazykakh,”16 and covers the years 1910 and 1912. The year 1910 is covered under the above title in the first edition of Vol'fson's Adresnaia i spravochnaia kniga-Gazetnyi Mir-na 1911 god,17 where 1817 items are listed. The second edition of this book, published two years later, listed 2,167 items for 1912. Both of these lists are arranged in alphabetical order by place of publication, headed by St. Petersburg and Moscow. Within each of these categories, items are listed by language, beginning with Russian and continuing with the other languages in alphabetical order. Both lists give brief bibliographical information and are indexed by language and by subject.

In “Periodicheskie izdaniia, vykhodiaschchie v Rossii na russkom iazyke,”18 which appeared each year in his Bibliograficheskii Ezhegodnik19 (published annually from 1912 to 1915), Vladislavlev listed journals and newspapers in the years 1911-1914. However, Vladislavlev included only that material which he felt to be of importance, and the listings are therefore incomplete. For the years 1911 and 1912, they are of no practical value, since Val’denberg and Vol’fson covered this period much more extensively. For 1913 and 1914, despite Vladislavlev's selectivity, his listings are indispensable, since we have no other annual listings of periodicals for those years. Items are listed, in this work, in four major categories, according to the type of publication.

Vladislavlev's work has an additional importance. Each year, under the subheading “Ukazatel’ konfiskovannykh izdaniii,”20 he listed those journals and newspapers confiscated by the official censorship bureau.

Again, there are no satisfactory bibliographical listings for 1915. The year 1916 is covered in a work entitled Spisok povremennykh izdaniy, vykhodiaschikh v Rossii v 1916 godu,21 which was published by the Chief Administration of Printed Works. Altogether it lists 1,480 items, which are arranged alphabetically according to language, beginning with Russian.

The years 1908-1917 are also partially covered in the Knizhnaia Letopis'22 under the title “Letopis' povremennoi pechati.”23 This section of the Knizhnaia Letopis' appeared in almost every weekly issue, and attempted to list only the periodical publications put out for the first time, and those which had changed their titles. Thus, these inadequate listings are the sole annual guides for the years 1909 and 1915.

In addition to all the works already mentioned, the period 1900-1916 is also covered in the work of I. A. Kubasov, who, in 1912 published his first list of periodical publications issued by the Academy of Sciences. This list, entitled Katalog izdaniy imperatorskoi Akademii nauk. (Ch. 1.) Periodicheskie izdaniia, sborniki, otchety i serii,24 covers the period from 1726 to June 1, 1912. Four supplements were subsequently published which brought the work up to December, 1923.

No comprehensive guide to periodical

---

16 Periodical Publications, appearing in Russia in all languages.
17 Directory and a Handbook of The Newspaper World for 1911. (St. Petersburg, 1910, col. 17-339); (2nd ed., 1912, col. 25-533.)
18 Periodical Publications, appearing in Russia in the Russian language.
19 Bibliographie Annual.
20 Index of Confiscated Publications.
22 Book Annals (For detailed information on the history of Knizhnaia Letopis' see T. J. Whitby's article “National Bibliography in the USSR” in Library Quarterly, XXIII (1953), 17-19, as well as M. V. Sokurova, Bibliografija Russkoi Bibliografii, Leningrad, 1944, v.1, pp. 145-164.)
publications exists for the period after 1917, but, if the plans outlined by the All-Union Book Chamber are fulfilled, we will have such a guide within a year. In 1955, this agency published the third volume (the first to be issued) of a set entitled *Periodicheskaiia Pechat' SSSR. 1917-1949,* which will eventually consist of ten volumes. The first nine of these will cover the following subjects: Vol. I—socio-political and socio-economic journals; Vol. II—journals of natural science and mathematics; Vol. III—journals, transactions, and bulletins in the technical sciences and industry; Vol. IV—journals, transactions, and bulletins in transportation, communications, and communal work; Vol. V—journals, transactions, and bulletins in the field of agriculture; Vol. VI—journals of science, "education," physical culture, and sport; Vol. VII—medical journals; Vol. VIII—journals of linguistics, literary criticism, and art; Vol. IX—journals related to the fields of publishing, library science, and bibliography. The tenth volume will be a comprehensive index to the other nine. Thus far, three have been published—Volumes III, IV, and V. The rest are scheduled for publication by the end of 1957.

On the basis of the three volumes that have already appeared, several things can be noted:

The arrangement is classified. Within each group, material is divided into types of publications—e.g., journals, bulletins, transactions—and within each of these subdivisions the items are listed in alphabetical order by title. If the title of any journal has undergone a change, the entry is made under the latest name with cross-references to previous titles. Materials published in languages of the Soviet Union other than Russian are listed in Russian translation, with the original name also transliterated.

The bibliographical information for each item is quite detailed, including title, sub-title, place of publication, publisher, year of publication, supplements (if any), indexes, explanatory notes.

Each of the volumes has its own indexes: (a) alphabetically by titles; (b) an alphabetical index of journals in languages other than Russian; (c) a geographical index; d. an index by publishing house.

The value which this set will have for librarians when completed cannot be overstressed. It is unfortunate, however, that it will not include newspapers, since I know of no work being planned that fills this gap in Russian bibliography. There are, of course, bibliographical works which list newspapers over a period of years, but they are not complete, and cannot take the place of a really comprehensive work. The only even partially comprehensive work of this sort is H. Horecky's *Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers 1917-1953. A Union List,* which was published by the Library of Congress in 1954. This work indicates the locations of newspapers in the three languages indicated in the title, in American libraries. Horecky does not indicate the actual quantity of material in any one library, but indicates by symbols the percentage of issues each library has out of the total published in a given year. The material is listed in alphabetical order by place of publication, with items listed alphabetically within each category. An alphabetical index of titles and a guide to places of publication are included.

This work was preceded by a *Preliminary Checklist of Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers Published Since January 1, 1917, Within the Present Boundaries of the USSR and Preserved in the United States (a Working
Published in 1952, it lists chiefly newspapers which are available in the collections of the Library of Congress.

Another work which may be used as a guide to the period covered by Horecky is the *Ukazatel' Sovetskoi Periodicheskoi Pechati*, which was published in 1954, in Munich, by the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR. This work lists 1,208 periodical publications, largely newspapers. It is divided into three groups: (1) newspapers, (2) journals, and (3) newspapers and journals published in Russia, either in Russian or in other European languages, and intended for foreign use. The first of these groups, consisting of 670 items, is subdivided into such categories as general newspapers, newspapers of the various Soviet Republics, etc., and has its own alphabetical index. The second group is arranged in alphabetical order by title, and the third is subdivided by language, with the items listed alphabetically. On the whole, of course, this work gives a poor representation of the total Soviet output, but has some usefulness as a guide to newspapers. The bibliographical information is very sketchy, listing title, place of publication, language of publication, and, in some cases, the first year of publication, and periodicity.

Until the *Periodicheskaia Pechat'. 1917-1949* is completed, therefore, we shall have to turn once more to those bibliographies which cover several years of this period, at most. These bibliographies will have their value as chronological guides to periodical output even after the completion of the *Periodicheskaia Pechat'. 1917-1949*, since that work, though most comprehensive, does not have a chronological index.

The first two years of the Soviet period are best covered in L. K. I'linskii's *Spisok povremennykh izdanii za 1917 (1918) god*, the first volume of which, covering the year 1917, was published in 1919, and the second of which, covering the year 1918, was published in 1922. This work has an alphabetically arranged listing of journals, newspapers, bulletins, transactions, etc. which were published in Russia, both in Russian and other languages, in the period 1917-1918. Non-Russian material is listed in Russian transliteration. Volume I has no index, while Volume II has both a geographical index and an index by editor and publisher. Both volumes together list a total of approximately 7,000 items, thus covering about 75 per cent of the Russian output in those years. The work is weakest in its coverage of provincial publications.

The year 1919 is covered in only one work, entitled *Ukazatel' No. 1 periodicheskikh Sovetskikh i Kommunisticheskikh izdanii, vykhodishchikh v RSFSR 1919 god* which was published by the National Commissariat of Post and Telegraphs. This work lists 318 journals and newspapers published in the RSFSR, in Russian and other languages. The material is arranged in alphabetical order by place of publication and, though not complete, is of great importance, since it is the only existing guide to 1919.

The years 1917, 1918, 1920-1922, and 1924-1926 are covered in the already mentioned *Knizhnaia Letopis'. In 1917, only new and changed titles were listed, as has been already pointed out. Beginning with 1918, *Knizhnaia Letopis' listed all the periodicals received by the Knizhnaia Palata, and lists of this material appeared in practically every number of the publication. Material in Russian and other languages was listed,

---

28 Index of the Soviet Periodical Press. (Munich, 1954. 151p.) (Published in the institute's series "Issledovaniia i materialy" Seria II, No. 12.)
29 *List of Periodical Publications for 1917 (1918)." (Petrograd, 1919-1922. 186, 288p.)
30 *Index No. 1 of Soviet and Kommunist Periodical Publications, Published in RSFSR in 1919." (Moscow, NKPT, 1919. 8p.)
31 Narodnyi komissariat pocht i telegrafov.
arranged according to the type of publication (e.g., newspaper, journal, bulletins, etc.). Knizhnaia Letopis’ continued these listings only until December, 1926, after which date they were discontinued, to be resumed much later in 1939 (and published thereafter only until 1944). Listings in this 1989-1944 period returned, interestingly enough, to the 1908-1917 system, whereby only new and changed titles were listed each year.

Besides this, the newspaper output for 1920 is covered in Gazety Sovetskoi Rossi, 32 which was published in 1921. This work is of great importance, since it is the only listing we have for the first seven months of 1920, as the Knizhnaia Letopis’ did not register the periodical publications from January, 1919 until August, 1920. This listing is divided into two parts, one of which lists material geographically, the other alphabetically.

The next years to receive bibliographical coverage are 1928 and 1929. The year 1928 is covered in a piece entitled “Zhurnaly SSSR. Gazety SSSR,” 33 which appeared in Adresnaia kniga izdatel’skikh i knigotorgovykh predpriiatii, zhurnalov i gazet SSSR na 1928 g., 34 compiled by I. A. Tsetkin. Approximately 800 journals and 600 newspapers, published in the Soviet Union, are listed, the journals in a classified arrangement, the newspapers by place of publication. This work is particularly weak in the listing of scholarly periodicals published in the various Soviet Republics. It has two alphabetical indexes, one for journals, and one for newspapers.

The year 1929 is covered in Gazety i zhurnaly SSSR. Spravochnik na 1929 god o vsekh periodicheskikh izdaniakh, vy-

khodiashchikh v SSSR, 35 by A. P. Khomskii and P. S. Chekhovskoi. Approximately 1600 items are listed in this work, divided into the categories of Journals and Newspapers. The newspapers are listed by place of publication, beginning with Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov, and continuing thereafter in alphabetical order. The journals are arranged alphabetically, by subject. An alphabetical index for each group is included.

The three years following 1929 have no bibliographical listing. In 1933, the All-Union Book Chamber began the annual listing of the periodical output of the Soviet Union. This listing was published, in 1933, under the title Spisok periodicheskih izdanii RSFSR, 36 becoming Letopis’ periodicheskikh izdani SSSR 37 in 1934, and Ezhegodnik periodicheskikh izdani SSSR 38 in 1938. It was published under the latter title in 1938 and 1939, and was then discontinued until 1946, when it resumed under the title Letopis’ periodicheskikh izdani SSSR. In 1933, only material published in the RSFSR was listed. From 1934 on, the output of the entire SSSR was included. The arrangement of items varied somewhat from year to year, but the following generalizations can be made: from 1933 to 1939, journals and newspapers were registered separately. Each of these groups was subdivided into the categories of Russian-language and non-Russian-language material. Within each of these subdivisions, from 1933 to 1937, material was arranged in alphabetical order by title, or by publishing body. Beginning in 1938, the newspapers were arranged by place of publication, and beginning in 1939 the journals were arranged according to a new system of thirty-one subjects, within each of which items were listed alphabetically. For each item, such bibliographi-

32 Newspapers of Soviet Russia (Moscow: Organizatsionno-instruktorskii sektor Tsentrposta, 1921. 64 p.).
33 Journals of USSR. Newspapers of USSR.
35 Newspapers and Journals of the USSR. Handbook of all periodical publications of the USSR for 1929. (Moscow, NKPT, 1929. 168p.)
36 List of Periodical Publications of the RSFSR.
37 Annals of Periodical Publications of the USSR.
38 Yearbook of Periodical Publications of the USSR.

214

COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
ical information as year of establishment, periodicity, number of pages, format, number of copies printed, and annual subscription rate, is included. The number of indexes varies from year to year, progressing from one in 1933 (by place of publication) to nine in 1949 (alphabetically by title, by publisher, by place of publication, by subject (newspapers), plus separate indexes for material in Russian, and material in other languages).

Although most of the bibliographies discussed up to this point list official government periodical publications with varying degrees of completeness, W. Gregory's List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments 1815-1931 brings these together comprehensively for the first time. Gregory's List covers all foreign countries in alphabetical order except for Russia, which is given a separate listing at the very end (pp. 658-716). The Russian listing is divided into four sections: the first of these covers Imperial Russia from 1815 to 1917, with special sub-sections for the Grand Duchy of Finland and the Kingdom of Poland; the second covers the publications of the Provisional Government (March, 1917—November, 1917), listing only those which began and ended with the Provisional Government, while those which continued afterward are listed in the following two sections; the third section covers the publications of the USSR, with a separate sub-section for the publications of the Communist Party; the fourth, and last, section covers the governmental publications of the various "Soviet Republics." The titles are given first in the Russian alphabet, and then in English transliteration. The arrangement is alphabetical by government department or bureau, and, within each of these subdivisions, alphabetical by title. Gregory's List is based on the holdings of eighty-five American libraries, giving indications of their holdings, and so cannot be called complete.

The war years 1939-1944 are covered in Knizhnaia Letopis' under the title "Gazety i zhurnaly (novye i peremennovannye)," which listing appeared in its various weekly issues. As was pointed out earlier, this listing includes only new and changed titles. It is divided into two parts, newspapers and journals, and the items are arranged alphabetically by title.

Because of the suspension of Ezhegodnik periodicheskikh izdanii SSSR, and in response to the pressing need for a bibliography of periodicals for this period, the reference department of the Library of Congress has published a list entitled Serial Publications of the Soviet Union 1939-1951, A Preliminary Checklist. Compiled by Rudolf Smits, it is a valuable guide which, while excluding newspapers, attempts to list all governmental and non-official serial publications in Russian and Ukrainian which appeared in the Soviet Union within the period 1939-1951. Publications in any of the minority languages of the Soviet Union were included in this list only if they had a title page and contributions in Russian. Items are arranged in alphabetical order, and the work has a subject index. If any title happens to be in the Library of Congress, the exact holdings of the Library are given, and the checklist also indicates whether titles are in any other American libraries, without giving any figures as to their holdings. This latter information is not always accurate, however.

In 1951, the All-Union Book Chamber decided to reorganize the registration of periodical publications, and to publish a complete list not annually, but every five years. In the interim between two of these complete lists, annual lists of new periodicals, periodicals which have changed their titles, and periodicals which have ceased to publish, will be


40 Newspapers and Journals (new and re-named).
put out. This annual list is being published in two volumes under the title Letopis' periodicheskikh izdanii, one of which covers journals and newspapers, and the second of which covers such material as scholarly publications, transactions, irregular periodical publications, etc. The material in the first volume is arranged alphabetically, the material in the second by subject, and then in alphabetical order. Several indexes are included, depending on the type of publication.

In 1955, the first of the comprehensive five-year volumes was published, entitled Letopis' periodicheskikh izdanii SSSR, 1950-1954 gg, covering the period 1950-1954. This work is divided into two parts, journals and newspapers.

In the first of these groups, 2,922 items are listed. They are divided, first, into thirty-three subject classes, within each of which the items are subdivided by type—e.g., general journals, bulletins, almanacs, etc.

The second part lists 5,598 newspapers altogether, arranging them according to the Soviet Republic in which they are published—e.g., Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, etc. Within each of these divisions, the newspapers are further subdivided by specific districts. Newspapers which have ceased publications are listed at the end of each of these subdivisions. The bibliographical information shows title, subtitle, publisher, frequency, year of issue, imprint, language, price of individual issue, impression, change in title (if any). In case of vagueness in periodicity or if not all numbers were published, a detailed enumeration of issues published is given.

Both sections list non-Russian material in transliteration into Russian. The first has four indexes of journals: alphabetical in Russian, alphabetical by language, by publisher, and by place of publication. The second has two indexes: alphabetical, and alphabetical by language.

In addition to all the above, there is also a bibliographical guide to the periodical publications put out by Russian émigrés. This work, Ukazatel periodicheskikh izdanii emigratsii iz Rossii i SSSR za 1919-1952 g.g, was published in 1953 by the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR, in Munich. It lists 2,356 items, divided into five major categories by language—e.g., Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, non-Slavic languages of the USSR, and Western European languages. Within each of these categories, the items are arranged in alphabetical order. The bibliographical information for each item is not always complete, since it is comparatively difficult to procure details about material which is, in many cases, put out by amateur political groups in mimeographed form, and irregularly at that. However, the attempt was made, wherever possible, to include title, editor, periodicity, years of publication, and the number of issues published. The work has an index by place of publication.

Also, it should be pointed out that the various union lists of periodical publications are of great importance, since they indicate the location of this material outside of the Soviet Union. The best of these is the Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, which lists the holdings of a total of six hundred libraries. Russian items are here intermixed with others in alphabetical arrangement. This Union List of Serials is of great help not only for the location of individual titles, but in the determination of what constitutes a complete set of any publication. It must always be remembered, of course, that it includes only those titles available in the libraries indexed, and that it does not include newspapers, governmental pub-


\[42\] Index to Periodical Publications from Russia and USSR émigration from 1919-1952.

(Continued on page 262)
By LOUIS KAPLAN

Reference Services in University And Special Libraries Since 1900

Between 1900 and 1950 the number of graduate students enrolled in American universities increased forty times, and the number of persons earning the Ph.D. degree increased twenty times. By 1950 every major university expected most of its regular staff to possess the Ph.D. degree, and in high schools in larger cities teachers with graduate training were a commonplace.

Also at work were other factors which would influence reference service in university libraries. The number of subjects in which graduate degrees were granted grew larger, and within existing subject fields scholars became more and more specialized. With wider and deeper research, and an increasing number of scholars, came the demand for greater research libraries, which in turn led to larger and still larger concentrations of books.

Even as early as 1900 anybody could see that university research had come to stay, in fact by that year research had become a near monopoly of university scholars. Yet at first, university reference libraries were mostly concerned with service to undergraduates. Indeed, in a revealing article written in 1915, W. W. Bishop argued that librarians could not be experts in enough subjects to be of much help to scholars and graduate students, and as a practical matter he recommended concentration upon skill in library methods.

Normally, universities move slowly. For one thing, there is never enough money to do all things well. Where there is a scarcity of money, some services languish unless there is a determined and widespread demand for them. Few university library administrators in the first two decades of the twentieth century were subjected to the demand for extensive personal services to scholars. Getting money to purchase books, to catalog them, and to circulate them were challenges aplenty for university librarians. As for reference service, most administrators were willing to agree by 1920 that undergraduates needed help, especially help of a kind that would teach students to help themselves.

Few librarians could deny that graduate students in general were in need of instruction in library methods. Some librarians claimed that graduate students would learn from their teachers. Other librarians hoped (without looking into the matter seriously) that graduate students would be served well enough in general reference departments by librarians lacking special subject background. Yet by 1930, despite Mr. Bishop’s influence, the desirability of subject specialization was definitely in the air. What was responsible for the change?

For one thing, in special libraries, which after the first world war grew rapidly in number, university librarians could see the example of experts served by librarians with good subject background. On the university campus itself departmental and professional libraries also offered a few examples of the efficacy of specialization. Beyond these examples, pride of professional service was a factor.


Dr. Kaplan is Director, University of Wisconsin Libraries.
If the reference librarian knew enough only to serve the most ignorant, could the profession grow in stature? While it was true that many librarians could not meet the new challenge, there was no need to accept this situation as everlasting. Given the proper circumstances, persons with more advanced subject training would enter the profession. Among these circumstances was an economic depression which would drive would-be-teachers from the graduate schools into a profession which was receptive to subject specialists.

A good example of the growing attitude towards subject specialization could be found in Wyer's text book on reference work. Wyer wrote as follows:

It is true that admirable and ingenious professional techniques meticulously applied, have produced most effective library mechanics which are sometimes too much relied upon as full substitutes for an educated personal service. In plain truth, 90 per cent of what goes by the name of reference work . . . is elementary, of the ready made information bureau type; a good deal of it is trivial . . . It is geared too low. 2

What Wyer hoped for was the development of a scholar-librarian combination, a librarian who could give instruction to research students in the bibliography of their subjects and in the use of libraries, and who could engage fruitfully in book selection.

The scholar-librarian, according to Wyer, "because of his library training and experience will be a broader man than any that he serves. He will be able to suggest untouched sources, an unexplored path, a promising field, and library materials, tools, and aids which will save time or make sure that the search is a thorough one."

Still another example of the thinking of the thirties was the support given by the Carnegie Corporation to an experiment which resulted in the appointment of research librarians at Cornell and at the University of Pennsylvania. The research librarian experiment did not stress subject specialization beyond the point already familiar to university librarians. At Cornell, for example, the research librarian was expected to help scholars in all the social sciences as well as in history. What the experiment did stress was a newly intensified service to university faculty, that is, the research librarian was to give the same kind of personal service already being supplied in special libraries and heretofore provided in universities only by research assistants. The extent of this personal service can be measured by these statistics: at Cornell in the first fifteen months only nine projects were completed by the research librarian. Perhaps this fact alone was enough to discourage librarians from developing this type of service.

In criticizing the Carnegie supported experiment, Herman Henkle deplored the transformation of librarian into merely another research assistant. What Henkle proposed instead was a library department to plan long range book selection, bring together bibliographies, and to conduct a continuous survey of the research needs of the faculty. Bibliographical assistants rather than research assistants were what Henkle had in mind.

In a survey of reference work written in 1941, Louis Shores wrote that the most significant trend "is in the direction of subject specialization." Shores found an increasing tendency to organize reference service by research fields. By that date, university librarians were already familiar with the divisional type of reference service at Colorado, a type which came to dominate library organization. But divisional service, while it implies broad subject knowledge, did not result in the extensive kind of research assistance given in the Carnegie supported experiment. This led one observer to be-

rate the feeble efforts of university reference librarians. Most administrators of university libraries would have disagreed. They would have preferred, with Henkle, to preserve the difference between research assistants and reference librarians.

Actually, university scholars today receive far more assistance than was possible in 1900. As the result of better academic preparation, reference librarians know more about research collections (as distinguished simply from reference collections) and they engage in book selection to a much greater degree than formerly.

At a conference on reference work held at the University of Chicago in 1943, John Spargo, a professor of English, said: "Falstaff, you will remember, said of himself that he was not only a source of laughter but the cause of laughter in others. In similar vein, I would have library folk be first of all scholars themselves before they try to beget scholarship in others."

Mr. Spargo overlooked the sad fact that when librarians are first of all scholars they lose interest in personal service to readers, if certain scholars who hold library positions can be taken as fair examples. What we need are persons who are first of all librarians, and this, in our tradition, means above everything else a desire to do what is best for the reader. This requires that the librarian who seeks to serve graduate students and scholars must have knowledge of more than reference books. He must know his entire collection and have a reasonable acquaintance with important collections elsewhere. If the librarian has the ability to do scholarly work, the process of engaging in it will make him a better librarian, just as scholarly work makes the researcher a better teacher. In the world of scholarship there is no substitute for scholarly endeavor, but in the world of librarianship scholarship must not become an end in itself.

When the historian of reference work turns from universities to special libraries he finds himself in a world in which money is more plentiful, where applied research is predominant, and where the heavy hand of tradition is much less restrictive.

The historian must differentiate between professional and departmental libraries in universities, and those commonly referred to as special libraries. The former in the years 1900-1950 gave reference service comparable to reference service in general university libraries. In some instances, better reference service was given in professional and departmental libraries than could be obtained in general university libraries. But the kind of service given was quite different from the reference service given in libraries connected, for example, with industrial organizations.

First of all, the historian needs to explain the development of these special libraries. These were largely a twentieth-century phenomenon. Libraries in commerce and industry date almost entirely from the period after 1900, and the same can be said of legislative and municipal libraries.

The development and spread of legislative and municipal libraries is well known, and there seems to be little reason to doubt that their growth is explained by the spirit of social reform and the desire for expert guidance in government.

Typical of this spirit was the man who popularized legislative libraries, namely, Charles McCarthy of Wisconsin. In his book of 1912 on the Wisconsin idea, McCarthy wrote: "Laws can be so constructed as to lead to progress and at the same time preserve to the fullest all human betterment." He believed that the advice of scholars should be sought to the end.
that business and human welfare might increase side by side.

Charles McCarthy regarded himself as a man with both feet on the ground. He praised Wisconsin for its tradition of orderliness and use of scientific knowledge in the hands of experts. He wanted progress, but he wanted it to be thorough and not to come in a hurry.

Even more spectacular than the legislative reference and municipal libraries were the libraries serving commercial and industrial firms; between 1920 and 1940 the number of industrial research laboratories increased about eight times, bringing with them one new library after another. One writer has estimated that in 1940 the number of full-time research workers in industrial research laboratories was at least four times the number of research workers in universities, few of whom were engaged in full-time research.

The growth of industrial research laboratories and of government supported research projects was accompanied by a modification of the methodology of research. This brought in turn a transference from universities to commercial, governmental, and endowed agencies of the major responsibility for the conduct of research. In these agencies research was commonly characterized as follows: It was applied rather than theoretical; and it was performed by teams rather than by persons working on their own. Those who have read The Organization Man by William H. Whyte will fully appreciate this characterization, which is probably exaggerated and to which there are no doubt many exceptions.

Applied research, we all realize, is research applied to the business of making profits. When profit is the motive, the scholar presumably is not permitted to search the literature, to abstract it, or to document it. This becomes the responsibility of another member of the team, namely, the librarian.

Those who approach generalizations warily will suspend judgment of this description of the researcher in industrial and governmental establishments. Are all of them team workers? Are all of them willing to forego the search of their literature? Are all of them served by librarians who are capable of this type of service?

Similarly, the historian must also look with suspicion upon the actual extent of subject specialization among university reference workers. If graduate training in an academic subject is taken as the measure of specialization, a considerable number of persons in the library profession did receive such training. But only a few of these were employed in formal reference positions. Statistics are not available, but a brief inspection of Who's Who in Library Service leads to the impression that more subject specialists are in technical services than in reference departments.

Furthermore, even among those in reference, few were limited to service in the subject of their graduate training. For example, a person with a graduate degree in political science normally gives reference assistance in all of the social studies. True, the person with graduate training in political science is as a result a better reference worker in the other social sciences, but if subject specialization is a virtue, is greater subject specialization a greater virtue? So far, university librarians have not accepted this greater degree of specialization as a goal.
By CHARLOTTE GEORGI

An Experiment in Library Instruction
For Business Students

There is small doubt in the minds of many educators that students are entering the universities today inadequately prepared in the skills demanded by so-called higher education. This is an immediate dilemma. There is no need to explore students' past histories to discover reasons for this situation. The fact is present and must be solved in the present and very near future for and by these students.

One of the skills needed by the university student is a working knowledge of the research library and its tools. Too few students seem to have come from high schools with libraries of any size, or if they have, they show little evidence of having learned basic library procedures. Most college and university libraries therefore have some plan of instruction in necessary techniques for entering students. At the University of North Carolina during the orientation periods at the beginning of the semester, freshmen are given a series of two lectures plus practical assignments covering the content of these classes.

While this instruction is all to the good, it has been my experience as the librarian of a special collection that by the time the student enters the School of Business Administration as a junior, he has forgotten independent library procedures either because of total disuse or because of the somewhat doubtful blessings of the efficient reserve book system. The ultimate shock in this area was the case of the graduate student who came in despairingly seeking aid in writing the first term paper of her entire academic career for a seminar assignment!

An accumulation of such experiences with confused, befuddled, and sometimes rather desperate students led the writer to devise some methods to impart essential knowledge of library tools and use. Thanks to the professor teaching the graduate course in bibliography and research methods for the Master of Business Administration program, I was given both my start and my inspiration. He invited me to give a series of two or three lectures on the use of the business library and its materials to his class of graduate students. Not knowing exactly what was needed or wanted, some mimeographed pages of explanations and bibliographies, which have been since revised, were prepared and used as a basis for subsequent developments of teaching materials.

The first page of data prepared was concerned with the most elementary information: the card catalog, the index services, the Dewey classification schedules most used by business and economics students, a brief list of books on business information and reference tools, and mention of other collections in the library having relevant materials, the Documents Department and the North Carolina Room. This has proved to be a good outline for a basic lecture assuming that the student knows almost nothing about a research library. This, together with a brief tour to the various parts of the Business Administration and Economics Library and a copy of the sixteen page University of North Carolina gen-

Miss Georgi is Business Administration Librarian, University of North Carolina.

MAY 1958
eral Library Handbook describing the entire library system, proves to be an effective, if routine, introductory talk.

The second page, entitled "General Source Tools for Business and Economics Reference Data," is divided into four sections: Directories and Registers; Dictionaries and Encyclopedias; Handbooks, Almanacs, and Guides; Magazines, Newspapers, and Publications. This goes on to describe the essential tools which should be known to business and economics students, such as Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers, the Poor's Register of Directors and Executives, the Economic Almanac, etc. This forms the basis of the second lecture.

These two lectures are offered to students entering the School of Business Administration and who are enrolled in the basic courses. They are followed by a twenty-five question true-false assignment involving actual examination of the various tools and techniques described and discussed. This paper can be graded and corrected quickly and sent to the professor of the students involved.

There is nothing compulsory about this program. Professors are invited, on an optional basis, to make arrangements to bring their classes, during regular class hours, to the library for these lectures. These two lectures are given to students in the basic courses required of business administration majors. For advanced students in the special fields, additional materials have been prepared for discussions aiming at their individual needs.

For this purpose a third section of mimeographed pages is available, "Suggested Reference Tools in Specific Areas of Economics and Business Administration." In this, brief bibliographies of recommended reference tools are given in fourteen fields: accounting, advertising and sales, banking and finance, business administration and organization, foreign trade, industrial production, insurance, investments, labor relations, marketing, personnel and industrial relations, real estate, taxation, and transportation. In addition, two other pages have been prepared, "Recommended Government Publications for Economics and Business Research," and "Finance-Investments: Specific Company Data; Advisory and Forecasting Services."

From time to time, students and faculty are interested in knowing what titles are available in inexpensive editions. This demand has given rise to still more mimeographed sheets, "Paperbound Books in Business and Economics: A Bibliography." This is revised annually and the latest edition includes fifteen categories: accounting, advertising-marketing, business, economics, insurance, labor, law, mathematics-statistics, money-banking-corporation finance, personnel, philosophy, real estate, reference, shorthand and typing, transportation. To date, this has proved to be more popular in farther fields. About two hundred copies have been sent out to public, college and university, high school, government, and special company libraries.

All in all, over fifty lectures have been given to a total of over six hundred students during the past year, all of whom were brought to the Business Administration and Economics Library during regular class hours at the option of their instructors. At present, this type of instruction is not a regular part of the business curriculum. The results? No effort has yet been made to assess them scientifically. The general impression is that students get to know where the Business Administration Library is, that they realize certain information can be located by the use of certain tools, and, above all, they know that if they forget just what does what, there is someone there trained to help them. We are satisfied that this is one small step in the right direction.
Scientific Collections in the University of Tennessee-Oak Ridge Area

Within the past twelve years there has been a great increase in the scientific literature resources available in the Knoxville-Oak Ridge area of Tennessee. During this period of time, extensive additions have been made to the science collections at the University of Tennessee Library, and large specialized libraries have been built up in Oak Ridge at the National Laboratories, the Gaseous Diffusion Plant, and the Institute of Nuclear Studies. Individually, these libraries can be proud of their holdings; collectively, they encompass a notable selection of scientific literature. The publication of Charles Harvey Brown's *Scientific Serials*¹ and the compilation by the Oak Ridge Chapter of the Special Libraries Association of a union list of scientific serials in the region² have provided an excellent opportunity for evaluation of holdings.

Following World War II, the University of Tennessee underwent a period of rapid increase in enrollment and an important expansion of its teaching and research programs at the graduate level. Enrollment, which had reached a prewar high of 3,834 in 1940/41, then skidded to 1,894 in 1943/44, began a sudden rise in 1945/46, reaching the postwar high of 9,045 students in 1947/48. The present enrollment of over 7,500 is almost twice that of the highest prewar year.

During this period of greatly increased enrollments there came a demand for the establishment of graduate programs leading to the Ph.D. degree. Approval of the doctoral program in chemistry had been granted in 1943. The Ph.D. program in physics was begun in the fall of 1946, and one in mathematics in the fall of 1947. During the 1948/49 school year the other science departments—botany, bacteriology, zoology and entomology, and geology—were given permission to offer courses leading to the Ph.D.

The growth of the University was reflected in the growth of the Library. The great increase in number of students necessitated tremendous quantitative increases in the size of the Library. Much more important, the rapidly expanding program of graduate work demanded qualitative increases in the science holdings. Unquestionably, the basic scientific journals must be available. Need for many of these titles was common to several of the sciences, but beyond this common need, the materials necessary for research varied according to the subject. Physics was chiefly concerned with recent journals; mathematics needed the nineteenth-century literature as well as that of the twentieth century. Chemistry could fairly well limit its requests to a group of essential items, while the needs in botany and zoology were widely diversified.

In its program of acquisition, the University Library tried to balance the immediate need for an availability of the recent literature with the sometimes less obvious need for back files of important older journals. Frequent reference was made to the earlier lists of most-cited periodicals for an indication of the im-


Miss Miles is Science Librarian, University of Tennessee.

*May 1958*
portance of journals being considered for purchase. Such statistical studies were then checked against, and supplemented by, recommendations of a group of interested faculty members who have made valuable suggestions over the years with respect to the immediate and long-term needs in their subjects. Extensive purchases of scientific serials have been made annually since the mid-1940's. In the past two bienniums, the University administration has made sizable grants to supplement the annual book appropriations and to permit acquisition of much needed research materials.

The major portion of the University Library's science collection is housed in the Science Library and its Biological Sciences branch. Centrally located near the departments it serves, the Science Library is in the Chemistry Building, only a few steps from the buildings housing the mathematics, physics, and geology departments, and within easy reach of the biology and engineering departments. The Biological Sciences Library is in the Biology Building, headquarters for the bacteriology, botany, and zoology departments. Both libraries are under the supervision of the Science Librarian. Reference and information service in the sciences can be furnished from the Science Library, where the card catalog shows a complete record of all science and technology holdings on the university campus. The union card catalog of books in the Oak Ridge libraries is also housed in the Science Library, supplementing the book-form union list of scientific serials in Oak Ridge and Knoxville libraries.

The libraries at Oak Ridge have had a phenomenal growth. The end of World War II found the several government laboratories at Oak Ridge with no central library—only collections of books scattered about in the laboratories. By 1946 both the Oak Ridge National Laboratories and the Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant had established central libraries and were beginning a monumental program of acquisition. But even while concentrating on their extensive acquisition program, they still depended heavily on the University of Tennessee Library for loans. At one time in the late 1940's one University Library assistant was occupied full-time in handling the requests for loans from Oak Ridge alone. The ratio of loan between the libraries has been as great as one hundred loaned to one borrowed by the University. The present ratio is about four to one. This ratio seems high in view of the fact that the National Laboratory Library and its branches have surpassed the University's science collection in size, and now contain some 70,000 volumes, while the Gaseous Diffusion Plant Library numbers about 24,000 volumes. Actually, the present ratio of science materials loaned and borrowed is probably about equal, with the other loans being in related fields of interest which do not come within the scope of these special libraries.

The Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies was established in 1946, an inter-university venture for the promotion of research and instruction in the nuclear sciences. Almost immediately, the University of Tennessee entered into a contract with the Institute to give formal graduate instruction at Oak Ridge leading to the master's and doctor's degrees in chemistry, physics, and mathematics. Chemical engineering has since been added. The ORINS Technical Library was started in 1948 as a textbook library for these courses, and was administered for a year by a member of the University Library staff. In June of 1949 a librarian was employed by ORINS; the Institute Library and the AEC Technical Library were consolidated under Institute management; and the library began a definite program of development towards becoming a full-scale research library. This library now has some 26,000 volumes. Special attention is given to litera-
TABLE I
MOST FREQUENTLY CITED SERIALS IN EIGHT SCIENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Number of Titles on List</th>
<th>Total Number of Citations to These Titles</th>
<th>Titles Not at U.T. or Oak Ridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NUMBER OF TITLES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3,168</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>9,075</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>10,052</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>5,430</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botany</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>4,135</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1,819</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomology</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1,876</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The nature of much of the work done at Oak Ridge has inevitably caused an emphasis, both at Knoxville and at Oak Ridge, on acquisitions in mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Consequently, when a study was made of the holdings of these libraries in the eight sciences reviewed in Scientific Serials, it was these three subjects that showed the greatest bibliographic strength. There are 253 titles on the combined lists for mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Only eight of these titles cannot be located in the area. Although the libraries do not have complete files of all the journals, the combined holdings show complete sets of more than half of these titles. In most instances where sets are incomplete, only a few volumes are missing, or the missing volumes belong to the nineteenth century literature which is seldom referred to in current chemical and physical research. The eight journals which are lacking furnished less than 1 per cent of the total citations on the lists for each subject.

Perhaps more surprising than the good collection in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, is the high percentage of the physiology titles available. In addition to the need for this material at the University, the Oak Ridge National Laboratory has Biology and Health Physics Divisions, and the Institute of Nuclear Studies has a Medical Division. Of the 102 most-cited titles in physiology, all but seven are available in the area. These seven titles, all medical journals, furnished only a little over 2 per cent of the total citations. This strong basic collection is especially noteworthy since, as Mr. Brown points out, there is a great scattering of citations in physiology among journals classified in different subject fields.

In the other four subjects which Mr. Brown has studied—geology, botany, zoology, and entomology—the percentage of holdings is not so high. The literature of geology and the biological sciences shows a wide scattering of citations among many journals, making it more difficult to build a basic collection in these subjects than in the "compact" sciences of mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Relatively little work in these subjects is done at Oak Ridge, and the responsibility rests chiefly with the University to increase its holdings. Table 1 shows the bibliographic strength of the University and Oak Ridge libraries for

* Ibid.
* Ibid., pp. 112-113.
the titles on the lists of most frequently cited serials in the eight sciences.

Robert W. Orr, writing in *Library Trends*, has said, "The day will come, if indeed it is not already here, when libraries will be rated less by the completeness of their holdings of serials than by means of a yardstick which takes into account a definitive evaluation of serial holdings both in titles and time spans." With this criterion, the Knoxville-Oak Ridge area again rates well in the physical sciences, mathematics, and physiology. Ninety per cent of the citations in physics and chemistry are to the first thirty-seven titles; all thirty-seven are available. Ninety per cent of the mathematics citations are to the first fifty-three titles; all fifty-three are available. In physiology, the first fifty-seven titles supply 90 per cent of the citations; only two of these, ranking twenty-eight and fifty-six, are not available, and both journals lacking are medical journals.

No serious study of *Scientific Serials* should ignore Chapter IV, "Journals Most Frequently Abstracted." Such an investigation of the literature which is currently being made available in abstract form may well be a guide to future purchase, after the basic, most-cited serials have been acquired. Thirty-five of the 119 journals most frequently abstracted in the 1954 *Chemical Abstracts* do not appear on any of the most-cited lists. Over one-third of these thirty-five are strictly chemical journals; most of the others are general scientific publications or are devoted to special subjects in applied chemistry. Of the 119 titles, thirteen are not being currently received at Oak Ridge or the University of Tennessee; eight of these thirteen are Japanese publications. Perhaps this should serve as an indicator for future acquisitions.

Most-cited lists can serve only as a beginning, and they have served well at the University of Tennessee Library. The faculty members in most science departments are pleased with the basic collections now on hand. The next concern must be a branching-out, with serious study of what should come next. The needs will vary with the subjects. For example, in physics, present demand at the University is for the many new journals which have been started within the past few years and which continue to spring up. These are chiefly British and American publications. By contrast, in mathematics, demand seems to center around publications from other than the Big Five—the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. Now that the basic journals, as indicated on the most-cited list, are available, there is particular interest in new mathematical publications from Japan and from the countries of southeastern Europe.

The libraries of the Knoxville-Oak Ridge area now have good collections of the most-cited titles in the sciences. These are supplemented by a large collection of other scientific journals, to provide good bibliographic strength in the sciences and technology. Some three thousand titles are listed in the recently compiled union list of serials held by the technical libraries of the area. Although the resources are scattered among several libraries, interlibrary loan relations are extremely cordial and prompt, with daily messenger service between Oak Ridge and Knoxville. The scientific literature is readily available for use.

---


*7* Brown, *op. cit.*, pp. 50-56.
A few years ago a great American educator stated that many colleges and universities are annually awarding degrees to "intellectual monstrosities" who can enumerate formulae in chemistry and physics by the score, who may call by name all the bones of the human frame, but who cannot give satisfactory answers to the following questions: "What is man? Who made him? What was he made for?" Casselman was delivering a serious indictment of modern higher education. We suggest that the training of librarians may have to answer, in part at least, to the same indictment. To paraphrase the learned gentleman quoted above, we would say that each year our library schools are graduating intellectual characters who can enumerate the Dewey Decimal Classification System, who can recite all the titles from a bibliography course, who can even give out with the formulae for book budgets or the square footage requirements for a proposed building, but who cannot satisfactorily answer: What is man? Why does he act as he does? How should I respond to his actions? How can I work more effectively with him?

Our concern, then, is with the problem of translating the librarian's technical knowledge into personal modes of behavior which enable him to work more effectively with the reading public. We are not concerned with developing more and better knowledge which may remain essentially within the librarian's head. We are concerned with the possibility that librarians can be better trained in ways of interpersonal interaction, which will more effectively put the librarian's knowledge in the service of the needs of the library patron.

Thirty years ago little could have been done or said which would have pointed toward a solution of the problem we have posed. Relatively little was known (except for a few pioneer thinkers) about the dynamics of human behavior, of the delicacies of interpersonal interaction, or of how people actually influence one another. In the past three decades the burgeoning fields of depth psychology, sociology, and other related disciplines have supplied a vast new knowledge of the nature of human personality and behavior. Along with this new knowledge has come the realization that people can be trained to influence one another in desirable directions, to communicate better, and to understand each other more fully.

Many applications of the new knowledge have been made in diverse and varied fields. Training techniques have developed rapidly. The classic experiment in human relations training in industry is now more than twenty years old. At the present time it is a rare company which does not spend a great deal of time and money in training a considerable proportion of its employees in more effective ways of interpersonal interaction among themselves and with others outside the company. Practical businessmen do not spend this time and

Mr. Anderson is Director of Libraries, Colorado State University; Dr. Kell is Associate Professor, Counseling Center, Michigan State University.

MAY 1958
money entirely because of altruistic motives. They spend because it pays off in higher production, higher employee morale, and more and better satisfied customers.

Industry is not alone in its application of the new knowledge. The various professions are becoming increasingly preoccupied with the nature of the human relationships between the doctor and patient, the lawyer and client, the teacher and student, the nurse and patient. The doctor is no longer simply trained in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. He is trained to take account of the individual characteristics of the patient, the psychological milieu in which the disease has occurred, the meaning of the disease to the patient, and, finally, the reactions of the patient to the doctor himself. The lawyer no longer simply interests himself in the client's legal problem, but in the client himself and the role he has played in creating the problem. The teacher no longer simply pours the multiplication table into a resistant receptacle. She works intelligently with a child who has understandable needs, aversions, and motivations which must be understood in order to work effectively with him. The nurse, too, is learning to deal with the patient as a person who has a disease rather than as a disease which happens to have a nuisance in the form of a person attached.

We are aware that good doctors, lawyers, teachers, nurses, and librarians, too, have probably always been able to take intelligent account of the all too human nature of their clientele. Our concern is that this important area is no longer being left to chance by other professions. Librarianship may be falling behind. Nor are we convinced that experience as a librarian is the sole possible answer. Twenty years of experience can be twenty years of learning, or it can be one year of experience repeated twenty times. We think that steps can be taken to insure that the librarian's training and work experience will continue to be learning experience.

By now the reader may be wondering what we are talking about in terms of concrete human relations situations in libraries. Are we talking about the need for librarians to be friendly? Yes, we are talking about friendliness, but we are also talking about something deeper and more fundamental. What are the attitudes of the librarian, conscious and otherwise, toward the patrons he serves? Are these attitudes communicated to the patron? What is the patron likely to learn from the interaction between the librarian and himself? What is the librarian likely to learn from this same situation?

Perhaps we can clarify what we are talking about and partially answer some of our questions by exploring a situation which probably occurs every day in libraries throughout the country. The participants in our situation are a college freshman taking his second semester of rhetoric and a reference librarian. Our freshman is like many a new college student. He is a bit brash, still a bit awed by it all, and more than a little frightened and confused by his assignment to do a research paper on a topic of his own choosing for his rhetoric course. Our librarian, on the other hand, has concluded, on the basis of his ten years of experience, that students usually ask stupid questions. What happens when these two have a brief encounter near the reference desk? We are inclined to think that the outcome will seldom be very good. The student asks a confused and tentative question of our librarian because he is confused and tentative. Our librarian pounces on the question and throws out a barrage: "Haven't you got a topic yet? or, how can you expect me to help you when you're so vague?" The student does battle for a minute or two and then retires in disorder with evi-
dence to add to his fears that he may be an inadequate. Our librarian glows with satisfaction (inwardly, we hope) and chalks up another tally in support of his favorite hypothesis.

We will agree that our incident is perhaps a bit extreme but we are sure that such incidents do occur. We are also sure that a multitude of lesser and more subtle incidents occur in libraries every day. We think that librarians can learn to learn about patrons from such incidents and that such learning will lead to desirable modifications in many librarians' behavior.

How do we propose to go about promoting the kind of learning we have outlined? We suggest, principally, that a program of instruction be offered in library schools which has as its objective the analysis and understanding of incidents to which we have alluded. Who should teach such a course and how long should it be? We do not have the final answer. We know that most universities have qualified psychologists and sociologists who can give assistance in setting up such a course and who would, perhaps, be interested in teaching it. We think that such a course might profitably be a year in length. The first semester could comprise some grounding in the theory of human dynamics, classroom analysis of reported incidents such as we have described, analysis of tape recorded incidents, and the like. The second semester of work might be comprised principally of a practicum experience in which the student has experience of his own under the supervision of someone who can help him to analyze and to learn from his experience. The training of psychological counselors as well as the training of practitioners in other professions has developed along similar lines.

In recommending such a course, we anticipate the cry from library educators that they have all the courses they can handle now. Perhaps this is so, but of what use are all the courses if the knowledge is not translated into effective relationships with library patrons? Nor, as we have indicated earlier, do we believe that experience will necessarily set everything right. We agree with Wallace Donham who says that the objective of every professional school is "to quicken the process of understanding experience and to prepare students for practice at constantly higher levels... When men are on their own, professional experience means more to them because of their training. The early understanding and the beginning of skills acquired in school are effective only in the sense that in the early period of practice young [people] can interpret their experience with more speed and effectiveness than they could without the orderly instruction and practice given in professional training."

We note that library school curricula provide at least some training in nearly every area of librarian job function. Training in dealing effectively with library patrons is conspicuous by its absence. Should such an important area continue to be left entirely to chance and the vicissitudes of experience? We don't think so.


(Editor's Note: Columbia University School of Library Service early recognized this problem in 1938. A course in this field was called "Psychological Adjustments," and was later revised and named "Applied Psychology for Librarians." Dr. Alice I. Bryan has been responsible for this field. In the revised curriculum in 1947 it was dropped for several years. The content was returned to the curriculum in the present revision, and, since the summer of 1957, a course in "Interpersonal Relations" has been offered. It will be a part of the continuing program of the School. The title of the course in the future will be "Human Relations in Library Administration." The content of the field is included in the research program of the School, and one student has already embarked upon a doctoral dissertation.)

---

3 Carl Rogers, Client-Centered Therapy (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1951).

MAY 1958
Treasures Through the Golden Gate

Over a hundred years ago, prospectors searched for gold where scholars from everywhere now request material from various college and university libraries located near San Francisco. Since a detailed description of each library would consume many articles, this one will highlight only a few.

The University of San Francisco Library, completed in 1949-50, was probably the first in the state to use modular planning, which provided the student with the utmost comfort and convenience for study purposes. Its St. Thomas More collection, purchased in 1951, is one of the best in the country. In addition, it has a Christopher Columbus collection, emphasizing cartographically the many voyages of Columbus.

Toward the ocean is the San Francisco State College Library, completed in 1954. Because of the rapid growth of the student body, the library is already adding another wing. Divided into broad subject divisions, collections center around specialized reference services with open shelf arrangements, thus giving students access to most materials.

On Lone Mountain, one of the most spectacular sights in the city is the San Francisco College for Women. Its Monsignor Joseph Gleason Memorial Library, modeled after one at the University of Seville, has an immense beamed reading room, on the ceiling of which appear the seals of renowned universities. Its collections, essentially those of a consulting reference library, are built around the historical and philosophical library of Monsignor Gleason. He spent fifty years gathering books and manuscripts, including a manuscript of Pope Leo I sermons (ca. 1150) and thirty-five incunabula.

East of the bay, Berkeley boasts the largest university library west of the Mississippi, that of the University of California, with over 2,100,000 books. In the variety of collections, one finds the Ledru-Rolling Collection of French Revolution pamphlets, the Olschki Collection of early prints of polyphonic and liturgical music and early books about music, the Kerner Collection of Slavic materials to supplement the already extensive holdings on Russian and Slavic Europe, the Beatrix Farrand Collection on Landscape Architecture, and the Setchell Collection on Tobacco.

The 17,000 titles in the Rare Books Department include nearly 400 incunabula and manuscripts ranging from the Hearst Medical Papyrii dating from 2000 B.C. to fifty-six western manuscripts written before 1600. Besides these, the Bancroft Library, with its wealth of materials on California, the Pacific West, Mexico, and Central America, brings scholars from all corners of the earth to utilize its facilities. In addition, the quarter-million books, manuscripts, and maps make the East Asiatic Library among the three leading American academic research centers in oriental studies.

Farther east in the Moraga Valley lies St. Mary's College. Its library is geared to an undergraduate liberal arts curriculum. The outstanding feature is a

Mr. Plotkin is Chief Circulation Librarian and Lecturer in Bibliography, Stanford University Libraries.
microfilm collection of California church history belonging to the Fresno, California, diocese. Its curator, Monsignor Jim Cullerton, collected this material for forty years. Furthermore, the library has over 2,000 phonograph records, which can be played on high fidelity equipment.

In East Oakland is Mills College, a liberal arts institution primarily for women. In 1954 the present library doubled in size. Its interior, so subtly decorated that one does not realize where old stops and new begins, uses the various shadings of green found in the campus's eucalyptus trees, creating a rural feeling in the midst of a metropolis. The 10,000 volume rare book and manuscript collection is housed in the Albert M. Bender Room and is widely used in a history of printing course taught by the Reference Librarian as part of the Art Department offerings.

Thirty miles south on the San Francisco peninsula is Stanford University, the second largest university library in California. In the main building are located the general collections and the rare book room which houses, among many collections, the Dirge edition of the Tripitaka (the complete Buddhist canon printed in Tibet about 1730), the Sir Isaac Newton Collection, the Felton Library of English and American literature, containing original editions of major and minor authors of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and the Memorial Library of Music which includes manuscript scores by Grieg, Mozart, and others.

The Hoover Institute and Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, is housed in its own building on the Stanford Campus. Its collections are unique and world renowned with emphasis on the causes and consequences of twentieth century war, peace, aims and trends, principal revolutionary movements, propaganda, and public opinion.

In addition the Stanford Lane Medical Library (in San Francisco until 1959) is the largest medical collection west of the Mississippi. Requests for inter-library loans arrive from all over the world.

Fifty miles south of San Francisco is the San Jose State College Library, oldest of the state college collections. In 1956 a three story modular structure was completed and connected to the older wing of the library thereby giving a seating capacity for 1,500 students. Plans are already afoot to add another wing. The library is organized into five subject divisions with a separate reading room and an adjoining stack area for each. This arrangement allows free access to the materials, with controls maintained by exit check-out stations.

Nearby is the University of Santa Clara. Its library emphasizes, besides a law collection, an undergraduate liberal arts curriculum. It also has a distinguished California history collection with many mission records. Moreover, as the official library for the Ancient Order of Hibernians of California, it is strong in Irish literature and culture.

Alma College, the only Catholic seminary west of the Rocky Mountains approved by the Holy See, is in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Because it is a professional school with a limited student body, the library collections are related wholly to theology and collateral subjects, with specialization in major Catholic authors who developed theological thought since the Council of Trent.

In conclusion, it is regrettable that this article can describe only some of the "golden" library treasures. Many "nuggets" still exist in the smaller schools of the bay area. The writer knows that all "prospectors" will be welcomed during the July conference.
Nominees for ACRL

PRESIDENT
Lewis C. Branscomb, Director of Libraries, Ohio State University, Columbus.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT (one to be elected)
Wyman W. Parker, Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Connecticut.
Joseph H. Reason, Howard University Library, Washington, D. C.

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE (two to be elected)
(1958-60)
Elmer M. Grieder, Stanford University Libraries, Stanford, California.
Forrest C. Palmer, Mississippi State College Libraries, State College.

(1958-61)
Page Ackerman, University of California Library, Los Angeles.
Patricia Paylore, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

DIRECTORS ON ALA COUNCIL (one to be elected)
Newton McKeon, Amherst College Library, Amherst, Massachusetts.
Marion A. Milczewski, University of California Library, Berkeley.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION
CHAIRMAN: Edward C. Heintz, Kenyon College Library, Gambier, Ohio.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect:
Morrison C. Haviland, University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
Rev. Jovian Peter Lang, Librarian of College Libraries, St. Louis-Chicago Province, O.F.M., St. Louis, Missouri.

SECRETARY:
Margaret E. Knox, University of Florida Libraries, Gainesville.
Allan R. Laursen, College of the Pacific and Stockton College Libraries, Stockton, California.

DIRECTOR (1958-61):
Frances Kennedy, Oklahoma City University Library.
Laurence E. Tomlinson, Lewis and Clark College Library, Portland, Oregon.

JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTION

Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect:
Helen Mitchell, Clark College Library, Vancouver, Washington.
James O. Wallace, San Antonio College Library, San Antonio, Texas.
SECRETARY:
Oma Carter, Central Christian College Library, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.
Loretta J. Frazier, Joplin Junior College Library, Joplin, Missouri.

SUBJECT SPECIALISTS SECTION
CHAIRMAN: Carson W. Bennett, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Indiana.
VICE-CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Ruth M. Heiss, Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ruth E. Schoneman, Ryerson and Burnham Libraries, Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARY (1958-60):
Dwight L. Chapman, Museums Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Frank N. Jones, Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore, Maryland.

TEACHER EDUCATION LIBRARIES SECTION
CHAIRMAN: Gertrude W. Rounds, New York State Teachers College, Oneonta.
SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Thelma C. Bird, Teaching Materials Library, Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute.
Donald O. Rod, Iowa State Teachers College Library, Cedar Falls.
DIRECTOR (1958-61):
Walfred Erickson, Eastern Michigan College Library, Ypsilanti.
Katherine Walker, Northern Illinois University Library, DeKalb.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION
CHAIRMAN: Carl W. Hintz, University of Oregon Library, Eugene.
VICE-CHAIRMAN AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT:
Richard E. Chapin, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing.
James V. Jones, St. Louis University Libraries, St. Louis, Missouri.
SECRETARY:
Lois C. Bailey, Fondren Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
Edith Scott, University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.
DIRECTOR (1958-61):
Ralph H. Hopp, University of Minnesota Libraries, Minneapolis.
James Ranz, University of Wyoming Libraries, Laramie.

RARE BOOKS SECTION
Nominations for officers of the new Rare Books Section will be published in the July CRL. An election will be held in the open meeting of the Section Tuesday, July 15.

MAY 1958
Notice of Proposed Amendments to the Pending ACRL Constitution

The Steering Committee of the University Libraries Section of ACRL has instructed the Chairman of the University Libraries Section to refer to the ACRL Board of Directors the following proposed amendments to the pending ACRL Constitution and Bylaws:

Constitution, Article V. Substitute the following:

Section 2 (a) Voting. The Board shall consist of the president, vice-president, retiring president, four directors-at-large, and the chairman, vice-chairman and retiring chairman of each section.

Section 2 (b) Non-Voting. The executive secretary and the American Library Association Councilors elected on nomination from the Association are ex-officio members without vote.

Section 3 Terms. The directors-at-large shall be elected from the members of the Association for four-year terms, which terms shall over-lap so as to insure continuity of policy.

Bylaws, Article IV. Omit Section 2.

It is expected that these amendments will be proposed for adoption at the ACRL membership meeting during the ALA San Francisco Conference in July, 1958. (The full text of the pending Constitution was published in the September, 1957 issue of CRL, pages 405-409.)

The Steering Committee consists of the following members: William H. Carlson, Carl W. Hintz, David O. Kelley, A. Frederick Kuhlman, Frank A. Lundy, Ralph W. McComb, Robert H. Muller (Chairman), G. Flint Purdy, Raynard C. Swank. The proposed amendments were formulated in a meeting of the Committee on January 29, 1958 and were approved by all members.—Robert H. Muller, Chairman, University Libraries Section.
A Statement by the ACRL Committee
On Constitution and Bylaws

The Committee does not endorse the amendments to the ACRL Constitution proposed by the Steering Committee of the University Libraries Section and referred to the ACRL Board of Directors by Robert H. Muller, Chairman of the Section, for two principal reasons. First, the Committee holds that the composition of the Board in the proposed Constitution was arrived at after extensive consultation with qualified advisers. The voting membership of the Board is such that the broad interests of ACRL as a whole are amply represented. The proposed amendment concentrates the voting membership in the group associated with office holding—present and past. For comparison, note the difference in the structure of the Board which the Committee recommends and the one Mr. Muller proposes: The Committee’s plan specifies a voting membership of twenty, composed of the President, Vice-President, Retiring President, four directors-at-large, five section representatives, and eight ALA Councilors elected by ACRL. The non-voting members are the five section chairmen and the Executive Secretary. These make a total membership of twenty-six. Mr. Muller’s proposal specifies a voting membership of twenty-two, composed of the President, Vice-President, Retiring President, four directors-at-large, the five section chairmen, the five vice-chairmen, and five retiring chairmen. Non-voting members are the eight ALA Councilors elected by ACRL and the Executive Secretary. These would make a total of thirty-one.

The second, and more important reason for the Committee’s decision not to endorse the proposed amendments is that the ALA Committee on Constitution and Bylaws is preparing a statement of minimum requirements for division bylaws. This will mean that every division will have to give its basic documents another going over.

The ACRL Committee on Constitution and Bylaws recommends acceptance of the Constitution at its second reading in San Francisco. The first reading was followed by acceptance without a single dissenting vote at Kansas City. With acceptance of the Constitution at San Francisco, ACRL can settle down to normal business. Further changes in ACRL’s Constitution can then be made in the light of the minimum requirements to be specified by ALA’s Committee on Constitution and Bylaws or in the light of its own needs as determined by experience.—G. F. Shepherd, Jr., Chairman, ACRL Committee on Constitution and Bylaws.

MAY 1958
News from the Field

Acquisitions, Gifts, Collections

The University of Alabama Medical Center has received the Lawrence Reynolds Library, more than five thousand books and manuscripts valued at $500,000. Dr. Reynolds who had assembled the collection over the past forty years made the presentation. It constitutes the first unit of a million-dollar library that will serve the medical center.

The University of Arkansas Library has acquired the collections of John Gould Fletcher, 1939 winner of the Pulitzer prize for poetry, and Charles Hillman Brough, former Arkansas governor. The Fletcher library was presented by his widow, known as an author of children's books under the name Charlie May Simon. It contains 1,183 volumes of poetry, folklore, and first editions as well as manuscripts and letters of the poet. The Brough library, also the gift of his widow, numbers approximately three thousand volumes, primarily on history and literature.

Brandeis University Library has been given an extensive manuscript collection of the works and correspondence of the late Reginald De Koven, composer of light opera and popular music. The complete manuscript scores of twenty opera and partial scores of sixteen others are prominent among the 400 items in the collection. The donor was K. B. Weissman of New Rochelle, N. Y.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has given sets of color slides depicting the arts of the United States to fifteen educational institutions. The slides are the product of a two-year survey of visual arts in this country covering eighteen categories from architecture to painting, furniture to silver. From the 4,000 slides, sets of 2,500 and 1,500 were selected for experiments in use of such materials for teaching not only art but also American social and cultural history. Each set of slides is accompanied by a catalog containing data on each item and essays covering each of the categories. The Carnegie Foundation is prepared to underwrite half of the cost of a set (approximately $3,000 for the 2,500 slides; $1,800 for the 1,500 slides) purchased by other educational institutions that meet certain criteria. Inquiries should be addressed to the Carnegie Corporation, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The University of Chicago Library is the possessor of 2,000 volumes representing three generations of book collecting by a distinguished Irish family, the Leslies of County Monaghan. The collection is a gift of Louis H. Silver of Chicago. The principal subjects covered are belles-lettres and Irish history. Included are family letters that give an intimate view of English court life during the early part of the twentieth century.

Columbia University Libraries has acquired the "Mayor's Court Papers," a collection of nearly two thousand court records dated between 1681 and 1819. Described as "of prime importance to students of American legal and social history," the papers were the gift of the estate of the late Dr. Benjamin Salzar, New York neurologist.

Cornell University has been given $250,000 by Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., of Wilmington to endow the new engineering library. Income from the endowment will supplement existing funds for the purchase of books and other materials. Mr. Carpenter is chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.

Davidson College Library was the recipient of a collection of first editions of the works of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott as well as various items about Burns. The books were the gift of the Reverend Samuel M. Lindsay of Palm Beach, Fla.

The University of Delaware Library has acquired two James Fenimore Cooper autograph items, along with some first editions of the author's work. The donor was John Stuart Groves, an alumnus of the school.

The Emory University Library has been
given 300 old rare books, valued at $14,000, from the library of Charles Howard Candler. Outstanding among the items given by Mrs. Candler are an early fourteenth-century Irish Bible, four incunabula, a second edition of Wynkin de Worde's The Ordinary of Christian Men, and a second edition of John Gower's Confessio Amantis.

Kent State University Library has added a Koberger Bible to its collection, thanks to the generosity of the university's junior class. This is one of fourteen known copies of the Bible printed in 1475 by Anthony Koberger of Nuremberg.

The University of Kentucky Libraries have been given two groups of manuscripts by Paul Nash and his brother John Northcote Nash. Consisting largely of letters written in the 1920's, the papers reveal the working methods and personalities of the artists. The manuscripts were the gift of the Associates of the Library.

The University of Miami Library has enriched its holdings with a sizable group of duplicates from the Library of Congress Slavic collection. Strongest in Russian scientific serials dating from the mid-1940's, these materials comprise almost forty thousand periodicals and sixteen thousand monographs.

Michigan State University Library has purchased the Douglas C. McMurtrie manuscripts, consisting of some 100,000 pieces. Of particular interest is material covering the history of early printing in a dozen states collected for the American Imprints Inventory and scheduled for later volumes of the unfinished History of Printing in the United States. The MSU Library owns full publication rights.

The Midwest Inter-Library Center has received a $22,970 grant from the National Science Foundation to initiate an acquisitions program for journals in the biological sciences. The aim is to make available 3,500 journals listed in Periodical Science Publications: A World List, published by Biological Abstracts. This new program complements the similar Chemical Abstracts coverage already underwritten by the National Science Foundation. Together, the two projects will make 8,200 biological and chemical journals available in the Midwest.

The New York Public Library is the beneficiary of a $970,000 legacy left by John R. Slattery, lawyer and one-time director of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, who died in 1926. The funds were transferred to the library after the death of his widow last year. Their income will be used to operate the privately supported reference department.

More than thirty thousand letters, speeches, articles, notes and reports written and received by Lillian D. Wald during her career as nurse and social worker in Manhattan's lower east side have been given to the New York Public Library. The papers were a gift of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York.

Northwestern University Library has received two notable gifts: from Congressman James Roosevelt, an extensive collection of material by and about Woodrow Wilson; from DeWitt O'Kieffe of Kenilworth, Ill., more than 500 volumes, mostly of a scholarly character, published during the last 200 years.

Originally assembled by Merle Johnson, the noted bibliographer, the collection of Wilsoniana includes first and special editions of books by Wilson, books containing contributions or introductions by him, government publications, biographical and critical works, bound volumes of periodicals and extracts from journals to which he contributed, collected speeches and messages, and a variety of memorabilia and association items. Taken as a whole, the 800 pieces present documentary material concerning Wilson as a Princetonian, Governor of New Jersey, and President of the United States.

Notable for their fine-to-mint condition, the O'Kieffe books concentrate mainly on the humanities and world history but include volumes on science and technology as well. Although many of the titles are not new to the Northwestern Library collection, it is believed that they will make a contribution to a separate undergraduate library envisaged for the future.

The University of Pittsburgh Library has been presented with a collection of old textbooks valued at $20,000. Dr. John Nietz, professor of education at the university, was
the donor. The collection is said to be one of the largest of its kind in the country.

ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has been given a 600-year-old manuscript Bible consisting of 880 vellum pages. The donors were Samuel J. Lasser of Jamestown, N. Y., and Hugh Grant of Bradford, Pa. The library has received also a copy of the original edition of Dickens' *Our Mutual Friend*. The 20 paper-covered parts were the gift of Albert J. Whitehill of Seattle.

TULANE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has received a collection of more than three hundred documents, pamphlets, broadsides and newspapers published in the South during the middle of the nineteenth century. Assembled by Felix H. Kuntz of New Orleans, who made the gift, the collection covers many aspects of conditions before, during, and after the Civil War.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY has acquired three collections of outstanding importance to its research program. They are: the Hugh Sinclair collection of the writings of Robert Boyle and Joseph Priestley; the Edgar Goldschmid collection of illustrated books on pathology and anatomy; and a group of 1,200 volumes on political and economic affairs published in France between 1560 and 1650.

YALE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL LIBRARY has established the John H. Bumstead Memorial Fund to honor the late New Haven physician who was an associate clinical professor in the Yale School of Medicine. Income from contributions to the fund will be used to build the library's collections.

ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES has received a $12,000 grant from the Ford Foundation "for a study of the practicability of preparing an index of foreign legal periodicals." William B. Stern of the Los Angeles County Law Library has been appointed director of the project. A leading specialist on foreign law, he has long been a proponent of foreign law indexing. A tentative report on the project will be made at the fifty-first annual meeting of AALL in Washington, D. C., June 30-July 3, 1958.

The ALA COUNCIL has endorsed "Libraries Today," a statement about the importance of library services in a free society. Of college and research libraries the statement says: "At the college level we must provide library services to meet the needs not only of an enormously increased enrollment but also of the revolutionary new demands for study and research in science, languages, and other rapidly widening fields. The great research libraries must be strengthened in their holdings, their bibliographical services, and their ability to make instantly available to American scientists the results of foreign, as well as domestic, research. It is in these libraries that much research begins."

THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER of ACRL held its winter meeting on February 20 in the auditorium of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Dr. Felix Hirsch, librarian of Trenton State College, spoke on the background of college library standards. Robert S. Taylor, associate librarian of Lehigh University, gave his impressions of his year as a Fulbright lecturer at the Technische Hogeschool in Delft, Holland.

The chapter's spring meeting was held at Haverford College on May 10. The conference's main objective was an investigation of interlibrary cooperation in the Philadelphia area. Ralph Esterquest, former director of the Midwest Inter-Library Center; Lorena Garloch, librarian of Pittsburgh University; and Richard Harwell, ACRL executive secretary, addressed the meeting.

THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES held its fiftieth meeting at the Newberry Library in Chicago on January 27. The most important business was discussion of an advisory committee report entitled "The ARL and the Problems of Research Libraries." It outlines a program and specifies topics for future study and possible action. The report was adopted in principle, with instructions to the committee to implement it (if necessary) with further studies, special programs and meetings on particular topics. A new committee was formed to improve the flow and quality of information about technological applications to library work and to further communications between librarians and documentalists.
Cataloging received extended consideration as a result of two reports. The first on the progress of the Committee on Cooperative and Centralized Cataloging led to agreement that a survey should be made (if funds can be found) of cataloging practices in research libraries with a view to improving central sources of relevant information. The second was a report by Andrew D. Osborn on the progress of his study at the Library of Congress on "cataloging at source"; that is, in the publishing house. The underlying principle was endorsed by vote of the association.

Dissemination of Russian technical and scientific information was discussed in detail and the association voted affirmatively on the desirability of governmental action to speed the flow. Resources for Slavic and Middle Eastern studies, the Farmington Plan, fair use in photocopying and the publishing of doctoral dissertations were the subjects of other progress reports.

BUILDINGS

Brooklyn College is erecting a $3,000,000 wing to its library. Scheduled for completion in the spring of 1959, the addition will enlarge the seating capacity from the present 725 to 1,750 readers. Stack space will be increased an additional 200,000 volumes. The three-story wing will include a music library and a photoduplication laboratory.

The University of North Dakota has been given $1,000,000 by Chester Fritz, international investment banker, to build a library building. Mr. Fritz, who attended the university for two years before completing his work at the University of Washington, gave the money "in recognition of the important and growing service of the university to the entire state." Having already given more than $100,000 for scholarships and $32,000 for other university projects, he felt that support was needed for a library that would add to the university's stature. The present gift may be used only for construction of a library building.

Saint Louis University celebrated the laying of the cornerstone for the Pius xii Memorial Library at the mid-year conferring of degrees. Keyes D. Metcalf, librarian emeritus of Harvard University, was the commencement speaker. Citations were presented to Charles Herrick Compton, librarian emeritus, St. Louis Public Library, and Clarence E. Miller, librarian, St. Louis Mercantile Library, among others.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

The University of Chicago Graduate Library School co-sponsored the second executive conference on organizing and managing information. Held on March 14, the meeting provided an opportunity for executives and librarians to share experiences in the burgeoning field of company special library work.

The Eastman School of Music will offer its second music library workshop, July 21-25, 1958. Guest speakers will include Dr. Harold Spivacke, chief, music division, Library of Congress, and James Coover, music librarian, Vassar College. Faculty and staff members of the school will participate. For more information, write to Edward Easley, director of admissions, Eastman School of Music, Rochester 4, N. Y.

Florida State University Library School will sponsor the first Southern College and Research Library Workshop in Tallahassee, June 25-27, 1958. Benjamin E. Powell, librarian of Duke University, will keynote a consideration of Southern library resources.

Syracuse University School of Library Science will feature a workshop on audio-visual materials in libraries as part of its summer session. Professor Carl H. Melinat will direct a consideration of all aspects of audio-visual work in this field. Further information may be obtained by writing to him at the school.

The Texas chapter of Special Libraries Association, has established the Jesse K. Brown Memorial Loan Fund at the Graduate School of Library Science, University of Texas. In honor of the late Mrs. Brown who was secretary of the chapter, it will be used to assist students with small loans during the period of their studies.

PUBLICATIONS

The Augustan Reprint Society publishes inexpensive facsimile editions of seventeenth-
and eighteenth-century English works. Regular members pay $3.00 a year and receive six publications. Individual issues and back-list items are supplied at $.60 each. The society operates under the aegis of the Clark Library at UCLA.

The Chronicle of United Nations Activities has begun publication of a monthly index. It gives a complete subject breakdown of the work of the U.N. and its specialized agencies. The index is published at the beginning of each month. It will be cumulated yearly.

The University of Illinois Library has published The Great Debate: Lincoln vs. Douglas, 1854-1861, a guide to an exhibit of materials from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Sang of Chicago. Printed in two colors, the catalog includes a foreword by Robert B. Downs and an introductory note by Leslie W. Dunlap who selected and annotated the materials.

Ad Memoriam Caroli Linnaei is a handsomely printed and illustrated catalog of the recent Linnaeus exhibit at the University of Kansas Library at Lawrence. This publication of the University of Kansas Library commemorates the 250th anniversary of the birth of the great Swedish naturalist.

The New York Public Library has produced A Bibliography of the Writings of Noah Webster, compiled by Mrs. Emily Ellsworth Ford Skeel and edited by Dr. Edwin H. Carpenter, Jr. Representing a continuing work of more than forty years, the bibliography totals 732 pages and appears in a limited edition of 500 copies. It is available from the Public Relations Office, New York Public Library, New York 18, at $12.50.

The North Carolina Interlibrary Center has issued the first number of the North Carolina Interlibrary Center News. Those interested in receiving this monthly publication should address requests to I. T. Littleton, acting director, Interlibrary Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

The Library of Congress has been authorized to arrange, index and microfilm the papers of the twenty-three Presidents in its collection. Public Law 85-147, 85th Congress, provides $720,000 for this purpose. Positive prints of the nearly three million microfilm exposures will sell for an estimated $20,000.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has published Guide to Wisconsin Newspapers, 1833-1957, compiled by Donald E. Oehlerts. A complete survey of every newspaper known to have been published in the state, it lists 2,259 titles with dates of publication, editors and location of copies. The volume is available from the society in Madison for $8.00 a copy.

Xerography assumes new importance as a medium for scholarly publication in the light of an announcement from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. The firm offers Xerox prints of all doctoral dissertations from graduate schools participating in the nationwide microfilm program. Prints measuring 5½" x 8½" will be available in roll form at a cost of four cents a page (minimum charge: $2.00). For an additional charge of $1.50 the pages will be cut and assembled in a plastic spiral binder. Only complete dissertations will be furnished by this process. Selected pages are available as photographic enlargements at twenty cents a page.

Human Relations in Industrial Research Management, Including Papers from the Sixth and Seventh Annual Conferences on Industrial Research, Columbia University, 1955 and 1956, edited by Robert T. Livingstone and Stanley Milberg (Columbia University Press, 1957, 418 p., $8.50), contains a series of papers of particular interest to research librarians. The five parts of the book—the expectations and jobs of research, the individual and the research job, research organization and the management jobs, some aspects of human relations, and managerial technologies—are developed from selected papers from the two conferences. “The Role of Communications in Research,” by David B. Hertz and Albert H. Rubenstein, is of direct concern to librarians in their efforts to work with researchers. Other papers contribute to an understanding of some of the special problems of personnel involved in industrial research.

Miscellaneous

The Asia Foundation, a non-profit, non-political organization, solicits contributions...
of books on the college and university level, published later than 1947, and works of standard authors regardless of date. Transportation costs for substantial shipments will be borne by the foundation. Address Books for Asian Students, 21 Drumm Street, San Francisco 11.

The feasibility of standardizing and testing equipment used by libraries is being studied by John H. Ottemiller, associate librarian of Yale University, under the auspices of ALA. The Council on Library Resources has made a grant of $14,944 to finance the six-month project.

A film depicting the usefulness of the modern library has won an award for the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Motion Picture Unit. "King Size Diary" was photographed in the VPI Library with Seymour Robb as technical adviser. The film is available for loan or purchase (price: $100).

Recruiting for librarianship gets a boost from an attractive booklet prepared by the Channing L. Bete Company of Greenfield, Mass. Called "Librarian Wanted," the 16-page scriptographic pamphlet is designed primarily for distribution by guidance and vocational advisors in schools but the light-hearted yet accurate presentation will make it useful to all who are concerned with recruiting. Single copies can be obtained from the publisher for $.25 each. Larger quantities are available at a substantial discount.

The A. S. W. Rosenbach Lectures at the University of Pennsylvania were given this year by Dr. William Charvat, professor of English at Ohio State University. His topic was "Literary Publishing in America, 1790-1850," concerning publishing centers of the period, relationships between authors and publishers, and various problems of book production. The lectures should appear in book form within the year.

The Sixth Annual Southern Books Competition has published an annotated list of thirty-six books issued by fourteen Southern printers and publishers in 1957 which are distinguished for their physical appearance. As in past years, the winning books will be sent on tour. Exhibit schedules are available from Lawrence S. Thompson, University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.

"The Useful Atom" a United States Atomic Energy Commission circulating package exhibit is available free for display in libraries throughout the nation. Comprised of eight poster panels and an atomic power plant model, the exhibit is intended to stimulate lay reading in nuclear science. Requests for display scheduling should be sent to the American Museum of Atomic Energy, Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

The University of Wyoming Library has established a petroleum history and research center. It will acquire and organize materials essential for scholarly work in this field.

College Library Buildings Institute

The ACRL Building and Equipment Committee of the Buildings and Equipment Section of the Library Administration Division will hold a buildings institute on July 11 and 12 in San Francisco. It will be held in the Richard A. Gleeson Library, University of San Francisco, 2130 Fulton Street. The fee for this institute is $25 which includes meals, accommodations for Friday night, a bus trip to new library buildings, and a copy of the proceedings of the institute. Registration is limited to one hundred.

The focus of the meeting will be on junior college and small college library buildings. There will also be a general discussion of the needs and requirements of junior college libraries. Reservations should be sent, with a check for $25, before June 10 to Edwin T. Coman Jr., Librarian, University of California, Riverside, California.
Personnel

JOHN MINTO DAWSON left his position as assistant director of preparations at the University of Chicago Library to become director of libraries at the University of Delaware in April, 1958. Before joining the staff at Chicago in 1948, he had served as business manager of the University of Alabama Library, had been on duty with the U. S. Army for three years, and had been assistant librarian of Tulane University Library. He received his Ph.D. from the Graduate Library School in 1956, having then completed an important study of certain aspects of centralized cataloging.

While the various departments of the Library concerned with the acquisition and preparation of materials had been administratively consolidated before 1948, a variety of procedures required further integration, coordination, and simplification; it is in this general area that John Dawson has centered much of his attention, and in doing so he has carried through a wide variety of basic improvements in the Library’s operations. Some of these innovations have now come into use by a considerable number of libraries, notably the procedure of preparing catalog cards by Xerox reproduction and offset printing.

Mr. Dawson’s knowledge of, and interest in almost all phases of library operations, his ability to analyze a problem and find the key issues, his high standards and sense of responsibility, his willingness to disturb the status quo in the interests of greater library effectiveness and efficiency, his vigorous, but meticulous following through on a problem or a procedure, and his friendly personality have all combined to make him a valuable and stimulating colleague. While Chicago will miss him very much, we are also pleased that he has been given the responsibility of carrying through a projected program of very active library development at the University of Delaware.—Herman H. Fussler.

N. ORWIN RUSH of the University of Wyoming assumed the directorship of the Florida State University Library on January 1, 1958.

Mr. Rush brings distinguished and varied college and university library experience to his new post. As the first executive secretary of the ACRL, Mr. Rush has worked with many of the libraries of institutions of higher education in the nation. Under his energetic and creative leadership ACRL began a new era of development and professional organization.

Mr. Rush was Senior Fulbright Fellow to the United Kingdom. He has been director of libraries of the University of Wyoming, Clark University, and Colby College. As past president of the Rocky Mountain and Plains Library Association, and an active leader in college and university libraries organization, Mr. Rush has brought statesmanship to all of his committee work and elected offices. The library and campus of Florida State University are looking forward to a new period of scholarly and research growth and development under Mr. Rush’s leadership.

KENNETH W. SODERLAND has been appointed assistant director for preparations at the University of Chicago Library. Mr. Soderland holds two master’s degrees from the University of Washington in library science and in Scandinavian languages and literature. Before coming to the University of Chicago Library in 1956 as head of the cataloging department, he was senior cataloger at the Library of Congress. In addition to his new responsibilities, Mr. Soder-
land will continue to serve as head of cataloging for the present.

PAGE ACKERMAN, assistant librarian, UCLA Library, represented ACRL at the convention of the National Association of College Stores in Los Angeles, April 8-11.

DALE M. BENTZ, associate director of libraries, Iowa State University, represented ALA and ACRL at the observance of the Centennial of Iowa State College at Ames, on March 22.

JOSEPHINE P. SHERRILL, librarian, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina, represented ALA and ACRL at the inauguration of Dr. Rufus Patterson Perry as president of Johnson C. Smith University at Charlotte, North Carolina, and the observance of the ninety-first anniversary of the founding of the university on April 7.

LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON, director of libraries, University of Kentucky, Lexington, represented ALA and ACRL at the inauguration of Dr. Irvin E. Lunger as president of Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, on April 15.

The TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION elected the following officers at its annual convention, March 13-15, 1958: MARTHA L. ELLISON, president; RUTH RINGO, vice-president and president-elect; ADA McCAA, secretary; and JOHNNIE GIVENS, treasurer.

WILBUR F. HELMBOLD, librarian of Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama, represented ALA and ACRL at the inauguration of Henry King Stanford as president of Birmingham-Southern College on April 11.

JOSEPH H. REASON, director of libraries, Howard University, Washington, D. C., represented ALA and ACRL at the inauguration of William Joseph McDonald as Rector of the Catholic University of America on April 16.

Appointments

FRANCIS L. BERKELEY, JR., curator of manuscripts at the University of Virginia, now also holds the post of associate librarian.

JAMES M. BACCOCK, formerly assistant archivist of the University of Oklahoma, is now chief of the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.

JOE HARDEN BAILEY, formerly librarian at West Texas State College (1955-1957), is now associate librarian at North Texas State College, Denton.

RICHARD K. BROME is now with the reference and bibliography section of the UCLA Library.

SPENCER A. BROWN, formerly circulation librarian, Associated Colleges, Claremont, California, is assistant catalog librarian, Colgate University.

GRANT T. DEAN is now cataloger, Chicago Historical Society.

KATHARINE S. DIEHL, formerly librarian of the South Georgia College, Douglas, is now associate professor and head of the Department of Library Service, College of Education, University of Tennessee.

DOROTHY R. DRAGONETTE is now head of the acquisitions section of the UCLA Biomedical Library.

MICHAEL DURKAN, formerly librarian of the Athlone Branch Library in Ireland, is a cataloger in the Olin Library, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

EDNA F. DWYER is now circulation librarian at the Idaho State College Library.

LAURABELLE EAKIN, formerly chief librarian of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Pittsburgh, is reference librarian of the Falk Library of Health Professions, University of Pittsburgh.

GLENORA EDWARDS is head of the documents division, University of Pittsburgh Library.

JOAN FRANKEL is now assistant librarian at Newton College of the Sacred Heart, Newton, Mass.

HUGH L. ELSBREE is director of legislative reference service at the Library of Congress.

JOHN E. GALEJS is instructor and serials librarian, Iowa State College Library.

ANTHONY GRECO, JR. is periodicals reading room librarian at the UCLA Library.

CLIFFORD R. JOHNSON has been appointed librarian of the Ford Foundation.

ELEANOR JOHNSON will become bio-medical librarian at the University of Chicago on June 15.
ANNA KALNINS is instructor and classifier, Iowa State College Library.

W. A. KOZUMPLIK is now chief of the Technical Information Branch, Air Force Special Weapons Center, Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.

EUGENIA D. LEJEUNE is librarian of the George C. Marshall Research Center, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia.

MIRIAM LUCKER LESLEY is archivist, Archives of American Art, Detroit Institute of Art.

WYNIFRED LEMAITRE, formerly cataloger at the Harvard University Library, is now a cataloger at the Vassar College Library.

BERYL LEVINE has been appointed reference assistant at Northwestern University Library.

GEORGE R. LEWIS, formerly with the Baylor University Library, is head of the Circulation Department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute Library, Auburn.

MARY RITA LINDBERG, formerly an Army librarian in Japan, is assistant cataloger in the Idaho State College Library.

SARA R. MACK, formerly librarian of the Mt. Penn High School, Reading, Pennsylvania, is assistant librarian of the Kutztown State Teachers College Library, Kutztown, Pennsylvania.

KATHERINE L. MAGRAW, formerly with the U. S. Air Force libraries in Europe, is head of the Book Selection and Acquisition Section, Library Services Branch, Bureau of Naval Personnel.

SAMUEL MARGOLIS is now with the acquisitions department, UCLA Library.

MARIE F. MAROSCIA is now cataloging librarian, Central Technical Processes, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City.

RUTH MARTIN is cataloger at Newton College of the Sacred Heart, Newton, Mass.

EUGENE J. MILLICH, formerly with the University of Minnesota Library, is reference librarian at the Wisconsin State College, LaCrosse.

CLAUSA RALMON is now with the cataloging department of the UCLA Library.

MARGARET RATHBONE, formerly with the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library, is librarian of the Human Resources Research Office Library, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

RACHEL ROTH is now periodicals librarian at the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

LUCINDA SAVAGE, chief of acquisitions at the University of Virginia, now also holds the post of associate librarian.

CYNTHIA FURNEAUX TUCKER is serials librarian, Amherst College Library.

RUTH M. TOLSON, formerly assistant cataloger, Florida A. & M. University, is cataloger, Hampton Institute Library.

JOHN WEATHERFORD, formerly manuscript librarian of the Ohio Historical Society, is assistant to the director, Miami University Library, Oxford, Ohio.

JOHN P. WILKINSON, formerly assistant librarian of Ontario College, College of Education, is now assistant director of libraries for social studies at the University of Nebraska.

RUTH K. YOST, assistant librarian of the Kutztown State Teachers College Library, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, since 1952, is now head librarian.

The Library of Congress has announced the appointment of six new interns: ANNE R. BYRD, University of Illinois; KAY D. GUILES, University of Michigan; STEPHEN R. SALMON, University of California; RODNEY G. SARLE, University of North Carolina; and JAMES R. THRASH, Western Reserve.

New appointments in the University of Pittsburgh Library include the following: MARGARET ALLAN, trainee; HELEN HOCH, cataloger of foreign publications; FRANK MCGOWAN, bibliographer.

Retirements

BEULAH O. ALLEN, head, Catalog Department, Carol M. Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, retired December 31, 1957. Miss Allen had served the V.P.I. Library for nearly twenty-nine years, the last ten as head of the Catalog Department.

MARY ELLEN LEWIS, librarian of the Kutztown State Teachers College Library, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, for nineteen years, retired on January 23, 1958.

LOTTIE BRASHEARS, associate librarian of the North Texas State College, retired on
January 31, 1958, after thirty-six years of service. She has served in various capacities in the library, as associate librarian since 1947 and as acting librarian on five occasions.

MYRA E. WHITE, librarian of Northeastern University, Boston, since 1920, retired on November 30, 1957.

MYRA E. WHITE, librarian of Northeastern University, Boston, since 1920, retired on November 30, 1957. She has served in various capacities in the library, as associate librarian since 1947 and as acting librarian on five occasions.

GLADYS F. PRATT retired from the librarianship of the Massachusetts State College, Framingham, October 1, 1957. She had served in this position since 1941.

ELLEINE H. STONES, chief of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library since 1941, retired on November 1, 1957.

ANNA L. FRENCH, librarian of Western Michigan University from 1907 until her retirement in 1946, died on February 23, 1958. During her long tenure the present library building, now about to be vacated for a new building, was constructed, and she saw the book collection rise from none to 63,000 volumes.

MILDRED R. JOHNSTON, librarian of the Alabama State Teachers College, died on December 15, 1957.

BETH RICE MILLER (Mrs. Wharton Miller) died on February 11, 1958. She served on public library staffs in Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and Syracuse; and from 1927 until her retirement in 1955, was assistant professor in the Syracuse University School of Library Science.

FRANKLIN HAINES PRICE, chief librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia for eighteen years, died on January 9, 1958.

EDNA WILLIAMS, assistant catalog librarian of Colorado State College, died on November 12, 1957, at the age of thirty-seven.

CHARLES E. RUSH, retired director of libraries and professor of library science at the University of North Carolina, died on Friday, January 31, 1958, after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage on the previous day. Since his retirement in June, 1954, Mr. and Mrs. Rush had continued to live in Chapel Hill. Until the time of his death, Mr. Rush remained active in civic and professional affairs in the Chapel Hill community. A full account of Mr. Rush's career was published in this magazine on the occasion of his retirement. (XV 1954, 465-66.)

LOUIS H. BOLANDER, librarian emeritus of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., died on December 12, 1957, at the age of sixty-seven. He served in the Naval Academy Library from 1925 to 1956, as head librarian from 1946 to 1956.

JOHN P. DULLARD, New Jersey State librarian from 1915 until 1945, died on October 7, 1957, at the age of ninety-five.

MINNIE WOHLAUER, periodicals librarian of the Neuropsychiatric Library at the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, died on January 17, 1958.

FOREIGN LIBRARIES

HERBERT DICKMANN, director of the library of the Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenwerke, Düsseldorf, retired on December 31, 1957. His successor is GÜNTHER BAUHOF.

HEINZ GITTEG has been head of the Information Division of the Berlin Staatsbibliothek since December 1, 1957.

MANFRED KRÜGER has been director of the library of the Deutsches Institut für Rechtswissenschaft, Potsdam, since January 1, 1958.

ERWIN WEISS, director of the Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte, Stuttgart, died on January 7, 1958, at the age of forty-six.
The SCAD Report:
The Place of the ACRL in the Reorganized ALA

The Special Committee on Activities Development of ACRL stems directly from the reorganization of the ALA into five major associations of libraries in specific fields and seven, at the moment, type-of-activity divisions concerned with the execution of the varied functions of libraries. The Committee is inherent, perhaps, in the increasing complexity of the entire library situation and the ways in which this has expressed itself in a multiplicity of associational efforts, organizations, and committees. Specifically, its origin, on paper, rests in a thoughtful letter of November 21, 1956 from Samray Smith, interim executive secretary of ACRL, to our then president Robert Orr.

In this letter Mr. Smith listed the chief problems of college and university libraries as compiled by Dr. Frederick Wagman and pointed out that they included some areas in which ACRL has made solid contributions but others in which it has done nothing. He pointed out that in the reorganization ACRL had been assured that while the Association would be relieved of housekeeping chores this would enable it to devote its energies to "bigger things" and to "larger areas of greater need." He suggested that a Special Committee be established to determine what these "bigger things" and "areas of greater need" are and how ACRL can meet and solve them. From this came SCAD.

This present activities committee differs from all earlier ACRL activities committees in that it is not concerned, except secondarily, with the associational machinery and structure. We have been asked rather to think about our place in the newly and substantially reorganized ALA which our ACRL leaders have fully accepted and which, indeed, they have had a part in fashioning. We have been requested to make recommendations as to what ACRL can do within the new-look ALA and how we can continue to be the strong and virile association we have become. We have approached this assignment in a spirit of good will and with the thought that a sincere effort should be made to make the shifting of authority and responsibility, as required by the new machinery, not only work, but work better than anything we have had up to now. We would be less than honest, however, if we did not admit that, as we have struggled with our assignment, and as we sat in meetings and visited in corridors in Chicago, where all but one of us was present, and as we have marvelled at the proliferation of sections and committees, doubts have begun to rise in the minds of some of us about the workability of the new ALA.

Approaches to the Problem

Our first step was to study the specific areas of responsibility, which have through the reorganization been assigned to ACRL. Next we asked ourselves, what are the "bigger things" and "areas of greater need" to which ACRL should be able to give increased attention now that it is the intent to relieve it of responsibility for the specific activities of our libraries at the level of execution. We did this within the framework of the six assigned areas of responsibility and of the transfer under the reorganization of the functions of our committees on audio-visual work, buildings, recruiting, and statistics to other divisions of ALA. It was early apparent that everything depended upon the interpretation of the six areas of responsibility. Under a broad interpretation a rich and fruitful program could, we thought, be carried out. Under a narrow interpretation much of what we might envisage doing would fall to the "doing" divisions of ALA.

Help is Asked

As we pondered the possible functions, projects, and accomplishments of ACRL, within its assigned areas of responsibility we felt, each of us, that we were somehow not being very imaginative. "Bigger things" and "areas of greater responsibility" sounded so good, and appeared to promise so much that it seemed, somehow, as if some new and
exciting things could be suggested to the Association. Because we, within the committee, felt that our ideas were not exciting in any sense of newness and because we felt too that some of the things we did think of were considerably restricted by the six assigned areas of responsibility we turned to other members of the association for help.

We did this by each making a list of twenty “dedicated” librarians within his or her kind and size of library. It was not by design that this request went, after elimination of duplicative suggestions by committee members, to exactly one hundred people. To these hundred people representing all the kinds of libraries which constitute ACRL, we directed a simple one page request. We asked:

What are the problems of college, university, and research libraries to which the reorganized ACRL should be addressing its energies?

What are “the bigger things” ACRL can do now that its housekeeping chores have been assigned to the activities divisions?

We requested each of our “dedicated” people to set down in priority sequence the six most urgent and important problems faced by his or her type of college or university library. We also asked that, this having been done, each of the six problems be related to the assigned areas of responsibility to see if it fell within any of these areas or if it would fall instead in the province of one of the type-of-activity divisions.

To these questions we got helpful replies. It turned out though that if our one hundred people were “dedicated” sixty-eight of them were not dedicated enough to help us with our assignment. Actually our percentage of replies was about the same as in the replies to an association-wide questionnaire sent out in 1946 by the Brown Committee on the Relations of ACRL to ALA. Since we had, or thought we had, a picked group of people, we had expected a much higher percentage of replies than we got.

The thirty-two people who did help us made up in the quality of their replies for the quantitative lack of responses. There was considerable unanimity in their answers. It is possible that even these few responses, however scanty, were enough to establish a kind of associational opinion pattern. Three things were apparent in the replies, as they were in our own earlier answers to the same questions. These are: (1) Much, very much, depends on how the areas of responsibility are interpreted. (2) Under a broad interpretation, which most of our respondents applied, ACRL can, within the areas of responsibilities, continue an enriching and constructive program. (3) The problems we face are the same old problems libraries have always faced. Their importance and urgency have changed, though, with the climate of the times.

**Fundamentals and History**

Our problems, as our gathering together and detailing of them will show, are concerned with, and revolve around, the three basic fundamentals that have been central in all library affairs from ancient times to the present: books, people, shelter. These elements were present in the very first, simple, one-man or part-of-one-man library, just as they are present now. To have a library there must first of all be books. People must take care of these books. Both the books and the people who care for them, who organize or interpret them, must have shelter. Books and the buildings that shelter them come into being only through human effort and achievement. In the final analysis these fundamentals must, in the modern sense, be equated in terms of money. The only thing that is different, as compared with earlier times, is a tremendous increase in mass and complexity.

Now, as always, ACRL and every other library association must be chiefly and directly concerned with these fundamentals. Our committee has proceeded with its assignment in the sure knowledge that this is so. We have been and are continuously and keenly aware that ACRL should be, or should be made to be, an organization which can do constructive and good things, with a minimum of effort, about the basic essentials of libraries and librarianship.

For further background for our assignment we have reviewed the history of college and university librarians within ALA, and the origins of ACRL, as briefly presented in
the ACRL Organization Manual of 1956. It is significant, we feel, that college and university librarians have been, for the most part, an unhappy segment of ALA. This unhappiness and the resulting uneasy partnership, as well as the birth of ACRL in controversy, the organization manual documents. Fortunately these attitudes and relationships changed for the better soon after the founding of ACRL. Our association has, since it came into being on May 30, 1940, as a major division of ALA, had a rich and constructive program of achievement, and discontent with the parent association has all but disappeared. Now, under the reorganization, which would drastically change our methods of operation and our ways of associational life, we are at another testing time.

Our committee fully recognizes that the whole motivation and intent of the reorganization is to provide the mechanisms for a constructive and unified approach, within a single large parent association, to the increasingly complex and varied problems of libraries and librarianship. With this intent and motivation we are fully, heartily, and we believe, constructively, in accord. We must, nevertheless, in this analysis, attempt to look the facts as we see them and the evolving associational pattern, as we understand it, fully in the eye.

The 1940 organizational committee of ACRL evolved the following ten well conceived cardinal policies for the new association:

1. Build an effective organization.
2. Make the present affiliation with ALA a fruitful relationship.
3. Provide continuity of leadership.
4. Cultivate mutual understanding between librarians and their colleagues in learned societies and other professional associations.
5. Enlist all career members of college and research library staffs as members of the association.
7. Encourage research and study by librarians.
8. Initiate publications.
9. Sponsor a program of activities in behalf of college, university, and research libraries by:
   a. Furthering the use of educational libraries.
   b. Broadening the basis of cooperation among libraries.
   c. Aiding the scholar.
   d. Cultivating international understanding.

These ten principles were indeed cardinal, so much so that they can still stand unaltered as a guide for us. Our committee has oriented and will continue to orient its thinking and planning around them.

NEW AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Against the background of our history and the ten basic principles above, we present the chief problems now facing college, university, and research libraries as we have determined them with the aid of our thirty-two respondents. We do this by listing the six areas of responsibility assigned to ACRL in the reorganization. Under each responsibility we have grouped, as follows, the problems which we and many of our helpers feel can be attacked within that responsibility. The problems listed are set down entirely in unweighted order.

1. Planning programs of study and service for college and university, research, and specialized libraries.
   (a) Assume leadership in, conduct studies of, seek funds for solution of the problems of controlling the massive literature of our times. (b) Study handling of the book in its newer audio visual forms. Shall this be by traditional library, or by an off-shoot of it, or by an autonomous audio visual center? (c) Conduct studies of the rising cost of all books and the implications of these costs for libraries. (d) Analyze and bring in recommendations about changing demands for books created by changing curriculums and expanding research programs, contract or institution based. (e) Study need to speed up acquisitions to keep abreast of fast-paced production of materials in a wide variety of forms. (f) Study role and scope of a materials center. (g) Develop acquisition policies, relative
to the size of collections, discarding of obsolete materials, the development of selection aids. (h) Maintain up-to-date statistics. (i) Orient students and instruct them in use of the library, including provision of opportunities for independent work and reading. (j) Continue studies of need for departmental libraries in the light of the evolving and changing higher educational scene. (k) Create subject sections in addition to pure and applied sciences. This is probably provided for in the new Subject Specialists Section organized in Chicago. (l) Give attention to, and develop ways of keeping abreast of developments in, as well as the implications of, the newer communication technologies. (m) Revive under college and university auspices current book review services, similar to U. S. Quarterly Book Review. (n) Develop core lists of books: for teachers colleges; for junior colleges; general lists of basic books on model of Shaw list and/or the Lamont catalog. (o) Give more attention to rare books, their acquisition and their cataloging. (p) Have something on every program concerned with the contents of books.

2. Establishment and evaluation of standards in appropriate fields.

Develop up-to-date standards for all phases of the operations of libraries. This is a vitally felt need expressed by many people.

3. Synthesis of activities of all units within ALA as they relate to college and university, research, and specialized libraries.

No suggested specific problems or needs fit this responsibility.

4. Representation and interpretation of college and university, research, and specialized libraries in contacts within and outside the profession through appropriate publications and other activities.

Promote a series of well-written provocative articles interpreting the college library in a general sense.

5. Stimulation of the development of librarians and librarianship in college and university, research, and specialized libraries and stimulation of the participation of its members in appropriate type-of-activity divisions.

(a) Develop a philosophic approach to the place of, the problems, and the needs of college and university librarianship. (b) Give more attention to the juniors in our midst, their professional growth and their development. (c) Encourage professional writing. Junior members of the profession particularly need encouragement and a means of expression. (d) Improve library staff-faculty relationships, work for academic status and distinguish more clearly between professional and non-professional work. Included here is also development of a sense of professional responsibility. (e) Promote better education for college and university librarianship. (f) Develop more subject specialists to better articulate the work of the library with the work of the faculty and with the teaching and research program.

6. Conduct activities and projects for the improvement and extension of service in college and university, research, and specialized libraries when such activities and projects are beyond the scope of the type of activity divisions, after specific approval of the ALA Council.

(a) Maintain professional staff, including recruiting. This problem, at this particular juncture, looms over and above everything else in the minds of the people who have participated in the present analysis. (b) Do something about a placement service for the profession. (c) Keep libraries growing and developing at rate of widening curriculum, mounting enrollments, and increasing research. Included here is foreseeing implications of growth and keeping library staff in step with growing institutions. (d) Stimulate a sense of "awareness" of the importance, function, and problems of the library among librarians and in higher education generally. This is perhaps closely related to the "heart-of-the-university" concept. (e) Make the library, as the "heart of the university" a real concept as opposed to lip service. (f) Improve business practices and procedures.
(g) Understand and meet the implications, for our libraries, of the increased emphasis on science and technology, (h) Arouse and maintain faculty interest in the library, including concern for its support and development, and a close cooperation in its use.

We are encouraged to believe that the above problems and needs, even though drawn from a very scanty sampling of opinion, represent an association-wide opinion pattern. We believe this is so because our problems, although assembled without any reference to a similar association-wide survey made in 1946 under the able and experienced leadership of Charles Harvey Brown, are remarkably the same as the problems uppermost in the minds and thoughts of college librarians in 1946. The 1946 problems, and needs, twelve of which are listed in weighted order in a report of the committee in CRL, January, 1947, are, with one exception, found in the above assemblage. In 1946 college librarians were most concerned about producing publications directly and chiefly concerned with college and university libraries. This is a need which has, in the intervening years, been brilliantly met. Now, ten years later, our most acute, although possibly not our deepest concerns seem to center around maintenance, recruiting, and training of staff.

It is significant, and also typical of ACRL history, that the 1946 survey was undertaken because there was still dissatisfaction, within ACRL, about its relations with ALA. The depth of this discontent is indicated by the fact that of those answering the Brown questionnaire 270 favored withdrawing ACRL from ALA headquarters while only 273 favored remaining under the parental roof.

**Some Current Opinions**

We present now some of the comments and observations received from the thirty-two respondents to our request for help. These are statements which have been instrumental in shaping our thinking. A former president of ACRL says this: "The implications lodged in these clearly enunciated statements of fields of interest are so broad and inclusive that their full import may not be immediately obvious to the casual reader. As I view them they not only permit but demand that ACRL broaden out on a productive level into the wide vistas of professional interests which ACRL heretofore has barely touched."

A past president of ALA has this feeling: "It is not at all clear in my mind, under the ALA reorganization exactly where ACRL responsibilities end and those of other divisions begin. As I read over the fields of responsibility of ACRL . . . however, I see nothing incompatible in ACRL considering all or any of the matters (a comprehensive listing of problems) mentioned above."

A university librarian who has been close to the work of ACRL reports this way: "I really feel that ACRL has sufficient program right now and needs, above all, to improve performance. Specifically we are not doing a quarter as much as we should in building financial support of college libraries. There is a crying need for standards. The program of cooperation with educational and professional organizations could take the whole energy of the association for several years. One new field would be an investigation of close integration of library resources with the teaching program."

Another university librarian, formerly president of the University Libraries Section, in a long and thoughtful letter devoted chiefly to developing librarianship into a high level profession includes this: "I believe that a good program of meetings is only one manifestation of a healthy organization . . . if there is one group in the United States which should serve as a home base for study and pursuit of all kinds of problems and projects affecting college and university libraries today it ought to be the ACRL and its appropriate sections."

A different point of view comes from a promising young junior librarian now working for a doctoral degree. He says: "Assigning fields of emphasis is a little like trying to classify a book both by form and subject matter without either being subordinate. I know of no good solution to the problem, but it would appear that the present one renders ACRL a sort of coordinating agency for the work of other divisions insofar as they affect academic libraries and gives it little jurisdiction."
Another university librarian, also a former ULS president, has this reaction: "It is my guess that the findings [of the Committee] will make abundantly clear that ACRL will have an extremely narrow and unrealistic field of operations if we should not be permitted to deal with questions such as these [listed in his letter] affecting the university libraries. I cannot see that the type-of-activity divisions are going to be nearly so interested in interpreting the impact of these various problems on the college and university library field as we are ourselves."

Still another of our respondents has said: "I might end with the hope that our group can become, in its activities, more comparable to ARL. This small but active group has done much of value from a practical standpoint since its formation. Could we work more closely with this group, or possibly merge with it, or at least pattern our organization so that we too can undertake more projects of value and imagination?"

To the above people and to others not quoted who responded in similar vein our committee is grateful. These various ideas and reactions lend validity, we believe, to our analysis of associational functions and needs.

Areas of Greater Need

Of all the problems and needs listed above we single out and stress one particularly, as follows: Assume leadership in, conduct studies of, seek funds for solution of the problems of controlling the massive literature of our times.

This problem, and this need, come closer to "bigger things" and "areas of greater service" than anything presented in this analysis. It is an all pervasive problem, not only of librarianship but of the total civilization. It is a problem too, which has, up to this point, not been faced up to in any organized or comprehensive way by any library association. The Association of Research Libraries, which is not really an association in any comprehensive sense, because its membership is restricted to a minority of the research libraries of the country has, to its credit, attacked some facets of this problem. This association, which has its roots too in the basic discontent of college and university librarians within the ALA, found itself operating after its establishment in 1932 in a vacuum created by the failure of either ALA or its earlier college and reference section to face up to the broader and increasingly acute problems of literature control. Under these circumstances ARL was inevitably, and against its original intent, drawn into a direct attack, requiring cooperation far beyond its member libraries, on some phases of the literature control problem. Some of these things Dr. Muller considers in his careful and thoughtful analysis, also appearing in these pages, of the place of the University Library Section within ACRL.

A striking illustration that this problem of bibliographical control, the greatest problem facing librarians and the cultural and scientific world today, has largely gone by default among all the library associations is that when a great foundation felt the need of attacking this problem the initiative came from it to the librarians, rather than the customary procedure from the library associations to the foundation.

This unusual procedure is indication that the time is long overdue for ACRL, which, we emphasize, is now the Association of College and Research Libraries, to come to grips with this entire gargantuan problem. It can do this more effectively than any other agency, because more than any other association it is composed of libraries and librarians directly concerned with these problems and because it is in membership, activities, and deliberations, open to all research libraries and librarians, and its actions, programs, policies, and projects are subject to evolvement and execution in open discussion. For these reasons, among others, we recommend that the University Library Section set up a general Committee on Bibliographical Controls, with sub-committees as needed, to come to grips with the whole complicated and knotty matter.

A rich and waiting field of endeavor can be cultivated by a broadly conceived Committee on Bibliographical Controls. These are some of the numerous things such a committee could undertake: It could study and promote the evolution of machine and electronic controls. It could organize national and even international conferences on control, evolve projects for facsimile electronic transmission of materials and secure founda-
tion funds for carrying them out, enter the knotty field of translations and struggle with and bring more coordination to the problems of duplication in abstracting and indexing services as well as the uncovered areas. It could develop a new philosophy of exclusiveness and weeding out of the large libraries as opposed to the traditional philosophy of inclusiveness. And it could promote studies of the cultural implications of our vast literature. All this and many other things it could do with a voice of authority, subject to open councils, in ways which we have heretofore not had in America. So many and so important are the things that await doing that such a committee would perhaps need sub-committees active in specific fields and areas.

In addition to the above suggestions which we put forward as a "bigger thing" the problems and needs listed under the assigned areas of responsibility offer a rich field of associational endeavor providing that the responsibilities are, as we earnestly feel they should be, broadly interpreted. We do not feel that things which await doing require further spelling out since they are so directly implied in the above statement of problems. Clearly much needs doing in the areas of academic status, library staff-faculty relationships, standards, buildings, student orientation in use of the library, audio-visual materials, book selection aids, financial support of library, and in many other areas.

**Publication Program**

One of the most fruitful parts of the ACRL program has been our publications. These, which were assigned first priority in 1946 by the Brown committee, have rightfully had high priority in the later ACRL history. They have helped us grow as a profession and have improved the quality of our work. In *College and Research Libraries* we have one of the best professional journals in the country, in any field. It is by and of ACRL. It is unthinkable that it should be merged with any other more general publication. *CRL* must continue to be ours, produced under our own publication program. So produced and published it will continue to grow in usefulness and bring added prestige to college, university, and research librarianship.

Our monograph series too has been notably successful, in content and influence, as well as financially. This series should be continued. We see no reason why publications of import to college or research libraries which may now emanate from other divisions of ALA should still not be published in this series. Doing this will be one way in which we can discharge our responsibility of "stimulation of the development of librarians and librarianship in college, university, research, and specialized libraries...."

Among the over-all suggestions listed above is one, the production of a series of articles on college and university librarianship for publication in the general press, which we feel deserves particular attention. In the earlier history of the ALA, around the turn of the century, there were a good many articles concerned with libraries and librarianship appearing in the general press. Articles such as this in the current press, stressing college and research libraries, their problems and their contributions could do much to increase a general public awareness of our kinds of libraries and the important place they take in the life of the land. We recommend that ACRL undertake production of such articles.

**How We Function**

While this report is not primarily concerned with the associational machinery of ACRL it does seem to us that the lack of continuity which Dr. Muller notes in his analysis of ULS is an associational weakness generally. Perhaps it is the machinery and possibly it is a failure to make the machinery we have work well but there is apparently a hiatus and a lack of liaison between our existing sections and our Board of Directors.

Evidence of this is that at Chicago some section chairmen were not aware that an important committee, such as SCAD, had been appointed and was functioning. Also some chairmen came to the board meetings unprepared for the discussions and business because they had not been fully briefed on the agenda. Some section chairmen too, had had no contact whatsoever with their representatives on the board.

All this seems to indicate that closer ties and more direct and immediate lines of communication between the sections and the
board are desirable or else that sharper attention needs to be given to the association affairs at sectional levels. Our committee has not studied the functioning of the board in detail, and its relationship to the sections, and is therefore not in a position to make recommendations. It does feel though that Dr. Muller's point about lack of continuity between ULS and the Board of Directors is well taken. While we do not consider this matter within the charge to our committee we believe that improvements either in the functioning of the present machinery, or else alteration of the machinery is necessary.

SYNTHESIS AND PAROCHIAL POINTS OF VIEW

In the conclusion of the ALA management survey there appears the following statement: "... The American Library Association appears to be on the threshold of a great opportunity. This opportunity can be met successfully only if there is an elimination of divisive tendencies, a de-emphasis of parochial points of view, and a strengthening of the association's unified capacity to fulfill its broad mission. . . ."

Our committee, in its present analysis, has tried at least to subordinate the parochial point of view. We wonder though, should all of us in ALA, in all divisions and associations, be successful in doing this completely, if this in itself may not bring a new kind of weakness into being, a weakness perhaps at the opposite extreme of our earlier associational history. Our five associations and our seven divisions will now be working with good will to make the new associational machinery effective. May there not, through hindsight, be at least a small danger, in our new situation, of the cause of libraries and librarianship being so dispersed that it will fall between twelve or more stools?

A striking thing about the areas of responsibility for the seven divisions and the five associations is that each of the twelve is given, as a major responsibility, synthesizing the work in all other divisions and associations of the ALA which are in any way concerned with its particular kind of library or type-of-activity. Presumably, since the responsibility for synthesis permeates the whole ALA structure, much overlapping of work is expected. Is there something artificial possibly, or restricting, in an organization, so neat and logical on paper, which requires so much synthesis? Does the work of library associations really lend itself to sharp compartmentation by kind and function?

There does not seem to be much common sense, really, in college and university librarians being drawn into the Library Administration Division to compile the statistics of college and university library use, which are separate and distinct from other kinds of library statistics, and chiefly of interest to college and university librarians, and then to come right back into ACRL, where of course the primary interest is, to get their findings published. There may be more mutuality of interest between college and university library buildings and other kinds of library buildings, but university and college buildings are still distinctly different, enough so that there is no special benefit in builders of other kinds of library buildings studying them in the minute detail that has been true in the notably successful ACRL building programs and pre- or post-conference meetings and workshops of recent years.

We may well ask too, what is the special advantage of a university librarian serving as chairman of a Library Administration Division where, for instance, at least half of the matters of finance are not particularly relevant to his kind of library and the financial problems he faces. Or, conversely, we may also wonder, who benefits by a public librarian being concerned, in an official associational capacity, with the problems of college finance. There may be advantages we do not perceive in such criss-crossing of effort, but from the practical standpoint the benefits of the extensive dispersal of interest and effort required by the ALA reorganization with all its attendant synthesizing, are not readily apparent. Let us hope we will not, in the reorganization, merely be jumping through hoops to comply with a neat paper organization. We make these comments not in any sense of destructive criticism but only as a frank voicing of the doubts which are beginning to assail some of us.

Our young junior, quoted above, has something, we believe, when he says that trying to divorce type from function in the ACRL is like trying to classify a book both
by form and subject without either being subordinate. The answer of the new ALA to this quandary is synthesis. But how will we synthesize? Will we have committees on synthesis in each of our twelve parts and perhaps one association-wide synthesis committee to keep our work coordinated? If we do not have committees for synthesis how will we achieve coordination? These are questions the committee does not feel qualified to answer. Answers must be found though if the new ALA is to be as successful as we all hope it will be.

Another aspect of the reorganization troubles us, and here the parochial point of view comes to the fore. One of our university librarians quoted above says that the type-of-activity divisions are not going to be nearly so interested in interpreting the impact of the various problems of college and university librarianship as we are ourselves. This is a significant phrase "as we are ourselves." By "ourselves" he means, of course, college, university, and research librarians seeking solutions from the college or research point of view. Can we achieve better solutions for college and university problems in the new ALA, by synthesis, or otherwise, than we did under our old organization? Certainly what we do now will have to be better and more effective than anything we have done up to now if the reorganization is to be a success.

There is, after all, something to be said for the parochial point of view. It is a human and natural instinct to want to belong to something that one feels himself a part of, to which he establishes loyalties and in the success and achievement of which he takes pride. ACRL, unsatisfactorily in the eyes of some, possibly, has been such an organization. It has commanded loyalty and devotion from many of us and it does have achievements and accomplishments in which we can take pride. It is important that, within the reorganization, it be more than ever this kind of an organization. It is important too, we hasten to add, that we continue to know and feel that in the final analysis ACRL, and for that matter ALA too, are only a means to a single end—better and stronger college and research libraries, well coordinated with, and a determining and influential part of, the national and world library fabric. Somehow, through synthesis perhaps, tempered and spiced with a bit of the parochial view, such an organization must be achieved. Our committee has labored over this report with the intent and the sincere hope that it will be a small contribution toward achieving such an Association of College and Research Libraries as a significant and virile part of a greater American Library Association.

We do not consider our findings and the present state of our thinking as in any sense final. There will, we believe, be much soul searching in the now widely ramifying ALA for quite a spell as the organization shakes down. As a part of the shaking down process we invite criticism, comments, brickbats, or bouquets, as the spirit moves, from all who ponder these things, in the interests, not of a neat paper organization but of stronger libraries and better librarians. It will be most helpful if we can have reactions of this kind well in advance of the San Francisco Conference.—Special Committee on Activities Development. William H. Carlson, Chairman.

ACRL Secretary Promoted

RICHARD B. HARWELL, executive secretary of ACRL, has been appointed associate executive secretary of ALA. This is one of three new administrative positions approved by the ALA executive board in 1957 as a part of reorganization. Mr. Harwell's primary duty will remain that of executive secretary of ACRL. In addition he will undertake at ALA Headquarters the responsibility of coordinating the work of a service unit composed of a group of divisional offices.
Review Articles

Social Function of Libraries


In many respects this is one of the most amazing books this reviewer has read. It is repetitious and longwinded. It is full of misprints. It has statistical tables which were never filled in. It has unfortunate, if not bad, grammar. It is a curious combination of philosophical musing, sociological examination, and statistical inquiry into cultures and libraries, with often only a modicum of organization. But perhaps the most unfortunate thing of all is that underneath is a great deal of information, careful thought, and competent insight on the highest plane concerning the role played by libraries, that is worthwhile but that requires an excess of patience to uncover.

Dr. Landheer attempts to answer from a sociological standpoint the question “Why libraries?” He asks: who reads and why, in different types of cultures, his thesis being that reading is an answer to individual needs, felt differently by individuals as the density, complexity, pressure, and development of their society varies. Writings to satisfy these needs fall into five categories: devotional, cultural, achievement, compensatory, and informational. Writers, at least of the truly creative sort, are likewise answering a need felt to communicate, to comment on and justify their position and their society. The artistic writer lives in a world apart, and the stimulus to write presupposes a certain maladjustment. Writing puts him in the dynamic, as opposed to the static, element of society, and it is hoped that his products, although essentially personal, are likewise of meaning to others.

The discussion of—indeed almost attack upon—the accepted concept of “efficient readership” or “maturity in reading” is well done. No one value standard can be set upon reading or material until one investigates the individual reading instance and analyses the reasons for it. Good reading for one person becomes bad for another, and this is not in terms of political or religious denunciation but in terms of the sociological and psychological needs of the individual.

Predictions on the future of libraries, as on anything these days, are perhaps questionable, but Dr. Landheer can see their becoming ever more necessary in an increasingly differentiated and faster culture. “The function of a library is not the spreading of knowledge, but the development of human personality . . . Reading to be enjoyed requires time and the ability to rethink the thought-processes of others. Reading does not mean ‘to be told something by someone who knows it better.’ . . . Reading means to absorb what is essential to one’s mental structure, and this process has no general rules of speed or capability.” Given these needs, there can never be of making many books an end.—G. A. Harrer, Stanford University Libraries.

American Fiction


With American Fiction, 1851-1875 Lyle H. Wright brings his admirable bibliography of this field across the first full century of the national life of the United States. This volume is a supplement to Mr. Wright’s American Fiction, 1774-1850, first published in 1939 and reissued in a revised edition in 1948. Publication of the second volume marks the completion of a bibliographical project that can be verily described as monumental.

Combined, the two volumes record a total of 5,604 titles, with sixty more titles listed for the last quarter century covered in the second volume than for the whole seventy-seven years treated in the earlier compilation (2,832 titles against 2,772). Even this figure de-emphasizes the increased literary activity of the expanding country in the mid-nineteenth century as Mr. Wright’s criteria for listings in the new publication were somewhat more stringent than those for the earlier volume.
"The momentous events," notes Mr. Wright in his preface, "that occurred during this quarter century are reflected in the fiction of the period. The slavery question, pro and con, was the theme of scores of novels, and as many more covered the Civil War, a national catastrophe that induced authors to attempt to be more realistic in their writing. The westward flow of the population was not overlooked. . . . During the 1850's the sentimental novel reached its peak in popularity, aided and abetted by the large increase in women writers. And the woman's rights movement gained impetus through the numerous novels and short stories which presented it in a sympathetic vein. Religion, including controversies between denominations, was also a favorite subject with authors."

Mr. Wright's preface is admirable as a straightforward, workmanlike presentation of the scope of his bibliography and of the methods used in its preparation. The devotee of American fiction can well wish that he had seized the opportunity to write an extended critical introduction. But he did not do so, and it is unfair—particularly in relation to such an expert job—even to wish that the introductory material had been differently conceived. Perhaps Mr. Wright will be persuaded to put the vast accumulation of knowledge that has accrued to him during the compilation of these bibliographies to further use in an eventual narrative history of American fiction.

In American Fiction, 1851-1875 are packaged bibliographies of many of the greats of American-literary history for their most productive years: John Esten Cooke, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, William Gilmore Simms, Harriet Beecher Stowe. There are equally useful bibliographies for lesser authors and for literary figures well known in their own time but now remembered only by academicians: Caroline Lee Hentz, Joseph Holt Ingraham, John Beauchamp Jones, David Ross Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby"), James A. Maitland, Henry Morford, Robert H. Newell ("Orpheus C. Kerr"), E. P. Roe, Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"), Ann Sophia Stephens, Mary Virginia Terhune, John T. Trowbridge, and Augusta Jane Evans Wilson. There are early publications which presage the later fame of such important literary lights as Ambrose Bierce, Samuel L. Clemens, William Dean Howells, and Sidney Lanier.

American Fiction, 1851-1875 will be of immense and long-term use in every college and research library. It is admirably arranged in a straight alphabetical sequence that facilitates quick use. Cross references within the text take care of pseudonyms and name variants. Its title index is a necessary and useful adjunct.

Librarians will be rightfully annoyed that Mr. Wright has chosen to stick to an antiquated code of location symbols instead of using the now generally accepted symbols of the Library of Congress's National Union Catalog. He has chosen also to limit his locations largely to those libraries symbolized in his earlier volume. Consistency is hardly sufficient justification for such a limitation. Serious collecting has spread to a much wider number of college and university libraries now than it had a generation ago, and a wider geographical distribution in the location of copies would be highly desirable. He does, however, locate a few supposedly unique copies in libraries not among his charmed circle of old-timers, single titles at least at the Atlanta Public Library, Duke, Emory, Oberlin, Princeton, and the University of North Carolina.

Such a book as this is useful in many ways beyond its primary purpose. This volume is almost as interesting as a record of one aspect of American publishing and printing history as it is as a bibliography of American fiction. One can follow the imprints and note how the publishing business prior to 1876 was not fully concentrated in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. There were books of fiction published in many of the smaller New England cities: Cambridge, Hartford, Springfield, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Providence, Central Falls, R. I.; in New York state at Albany, Auburn, Binghamton, Macedon, Middletown, Ogdensburg, Utica. Comparable productions came from Carlisle and Pittsburg in Pennsylvania and from more western presses in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Des Moines, Topeka, San Francisco, and Portland, Ore. There were publishers to the south at Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, S. C.; Atlanta, Macon, Mobile, Montgomery, Nashville, Memphis, New
Orleans, Little Rock, and Galveston; and in such smaller towns as Orangeburg, S. C.; Warrenton, Va.; Greenville, Ga.; Milledgeville, Ga.; Gallatin, Tenn.; and Jonesborough, Tenn. The fact of a publishing business in some of these Southern towns is undoubtedly explained by Confederate efforts to establish an independent literature as well as an independent nation, but not all the publications were within the war period, and the war certainly does not explain publishing efforts at Manchester, N. H.; Tidioute, Penna.; Mansfield, Ohio; Richmond, Ind.; or Galesburg, Ill.

Book catalogs have been described as the most dulcet of reading. How much more can be said for a bibliography; what vistas of the imagination it opens without even demanding that its books be read! There is fascination enough in just the title of such books as *The Fiend's Delight*, or *The Chester Family*; or, *The Curse of the Drunkard's Appetite*, *The Physiology of New York Boarding Houses*, *Kick Him Down Hill*, *Ten Old Maids*, and *Five of Them Were Wise and Five of Them Were Foolish*, and *The Masked Lady of the White House*.

For years "not in Wright" has been an aimed-for note of book dealers. The publication of *American Fiction, 1851-1875* will make such a note more desirable than ever to them. In truth, however, such a note usually means that a title was legitimately rejected from Mr. Wright's list. Such is the quality of his work that the notation of a book's Wright number is accolade enough.—Richard B. Harwell.

Norwegian Librarianship


During the past one hundred years or more the United States and the Scandinavian countries have influenced each other in many different areas—political, religious, humanitarian, scientific and technical, cultural, and educational. Quite properly scholarly attention first turned to the overwhelming fact of emigration from Scandinavia to the United States which involved the movement of about two and a half million people from these small countries to new homes in North America. The classical American works on this subject by such scholars as Theodore Blegen and George M. Stephenson began to appear in the early 1930's. Since then scores of articles and books have been published on both sides of the Atlantic dealing with various aspects of the interaction between the Scandinavian North and America. For example, one might mention Einar Haugen's work on the Norwegian language in America, Franklin D. Scott's survey of Swedish student reactions to the United States, and most recently Carl Anderson's study on the acceptance of American literature in Sweden.

The remarkable influence of American librarianship in Norway has, until now, been only briefly noted in American library literature. The work under review is a detailed investigation of this influence, showing how seventy-one Norwegian librarians, who studied in the United States at various times during a period of fifty years and who later became leaders in their profession, brought about a revolution in library practice in their own country through the introduction of American bibliothecal methods and ideas. As the author indicates, this group, in absolute terms, seems to be small and insignificant, but he amply illustrates that its members had a positive effect on the cultural life of Norway which was far out of proportion to their number.

The study begins with a brief summary of Norwegian library history and is followed by an exposition of the activities of the two pioneers of the Norwegian library revolution: Hans Tambs Lyche, editor of the influential Norwegian fortnightly review *Kringsjaa* which carried many articles familiarizing its readers with American libraries and librarianship, and Haakon Nyhuus who in 1898 became director of Oslo's municipal Deichman Library. Lyche came to the United States in 1880 and stayed several years. He was first employed as a railroad engineer and later served as a Unitarian minister. Although never a librarian he was always an alert observer of cultural activities in general and libraries in particular. Nyhuus became a

MAY 1958 257
cataloger at the Newberry Library, Chicago in 1891 and there came into contact with a number of American colleagues who were especially able and progressive. Through them he was soon introduced to the kind of librarianship taught at the first American library school in Albany. Both men returned to Norway, convinced that the outmoded library systems in their country should be reformed. The articles on American libraries which Lyche published in Kringsjaa, many of them translations and summaries from original pieces by such men as John Cotton Dana and Herbert Putnam, and later, the innovations that Nyhuus introduced at the Deichman Library, awakened an interest in American library training among other Norwegians, and soon they came to the new American professional schools in greater numbers than did students from any other European country. The author's third chapter analyzes the flow of these students to the American schools, and an appendix gives a list of the faculty members believed to have been most influential in their training.

Further chapters of the book give specific examples of the ways in which these students put their American training into practice, how their new ideas affected the development of technical processes, readers' services, building design and the choice of equipment in Norwegian libraries and, finally, how their views influenced professional education and organizations. The last chapter contains a summary, a discussion of causes, and conclusions. The study deals largely with public and school libraries in Norway. The scholarly and special libraries were relatively little influenced by American librarianship principally because the chief research library and the most influential, that of Oslo University, already had a century of steady growth and tradition behind it and felt little need of new impulses. Nevertheless, even in this area, some American influence was evident. Several special libraries adopted a modified Dewey decimal classification. Academic libraries showed some interest in the open-shelf, open-access concept, and in 1925 the University Library modernized its loan system following the American model rather than the German. Further, a new wing built for the University Library had as its proto-types the New York Public Library and Harvard's Widener Library; the librarian, Wilhelm Munthe, had come to this country especially to study American university library buildings. Metal library shelving imported from America was adopted at the Technical University during the administration of a Norwegian graduate of the Albany school. However, the scholarly libraries were generally opposed to the formal education offered in library schools, preferring instead their own training programs.

Through the efforts of Lyche and Nyhuus and their followers the "spirit" of the American library movement was brought to Norway. The American library philosophy was adopted almost without change by the school and public libraries, and as the author points out, "The revolution was not solely or even primarily one of devices, mechanics, and procedures, important though these were as a means to an end. It was, rather, a change in the concept of the role and function of the library, a change that gradually transformed the institution from the little-used storehouse that it traditionally had been to the center of free, pervasive, and diversified service that we know today." This result, as documented here, is indeed an impressive example of international cultural influence and at the same time a significant chapter in our own library history, witnessing to the strength and vitality of the American library movement as it was reflected abroad.

In retrospect, Norwegian librarians writing recently have expressed the opinion that the American system was introduced rather uncritically and that now Norwegian libraries are more independent of foreign influences. Inter-Scandinavian cooperation in library matters grows in importance today while American influence is rapidly declining. Present Norwegian librarianship follows a middle way between what is regarded as the "American technique of efficiency" and "traditional European scholarship in library work."

It may well be that in future years this middle way will attract other American librarians to study the library systems of Norway and its Scandinavian neighbors where often a happier balance has been achieved between smooth management and knowledge
of books than in some American institutions. In one other respect too, Scandinavian libraries may become models rather than recipients of foreign influences. As the smaller "undeveloped" countries of the world begin to establish their library systems they might logically turn to Scandinavia where some conditions prevail which more closely parallel their own: the existence of small but distinctive national language groups, implying special problems and opportunities in such areas as book publishing and bibliographical control; limited financial resources which provide challenges that the Scandinavians have met by imaginative planning and intelligent state support of their libraries. Thus, both from the point of view of what we may learn and what we can point out to others as worthy examples, we should be aware of Scandinavian librarianship. Toward this end we may hope that other studies of this kind will be made in this country.

In the reviewer's opinion this work would have been considerably strengthened by a chapter early in the book relating Norwegian library development to the broader intellectual and social history which preceded it. The period of the "Modern Awakening" in Norwegian literature, for example, is mentioned only briefly in the last chapter, but as Hanna Astrup Larsen writes elsewhere, "The importance of the epoch can hardly be stressed too much. It is possible to trace every new development in modern Norway to the literature which in the 1870's was dominated by . . . Ibsen, Bjørnson, Lie and Kielland." Without the ferment that it caused, American library influence in Norway could hardly have taken root. It is only within the historical context that the reform of Norwegian libraries becomes fully understandable. The American example in librarianship stood ready but would have been left unnoticed if many a Mrs. Alving had not had the courage to read the books which the old authoritarian Pastor Manders condemned without ever examining.

The volume is indexed, has several useful statistical tables and a map showing the location of places mentioned in the text. The author is well acquainted with the Norwegian and American sources of the material and has carefully annotated his work. Aside from the reservation noted, this is a most reliable investigation of the subject and a source of considerable information about Norwegian libraries generally.—Thomas R. Buckman, University of Kansas Libraries.

Chemical Literature Retrieval


In 1956, over ninety thousand articles of chemical interest were abstracted in Chemical Abstracts. If one considers the literature which has been published, the two-fold problem of keeping up with the current literature and searching the accumulated literature is appreciated. Despite the fact that chemistry is considered the best bibliographically organized science, present methods of information storage and retrieval in this subject are considered inadequate. The problems are complex. There are, for example, an estimated six hundred thousand organic chemicals, each of which can and often should be indexed from a number of levels.

Considerable work is now being done by industrial libraries, governmental agencies and other organizations on finding and trying out improved indexing methods. The present volume, which is based on two symposia of the division of Chemical Literature of the American Chemical Society, describes some of this work. Individual chapters deal with case histories of hand- and machine-sorted punched card installations, coding of organic chemicals, description of punched card equipment, and some "long-hair" thinking about documentation problems. Notably missing are discussions of manual correlative indexing systems (aside from brief comments by Mortimer Taube) and discussions of traditional library indexing systems.

Two of the fourteen chapters (eleven and thirteen), are almost identical to two chapters in volume two of this series. (Volume two appeared several weeks before volume one). Chapter two is very similar to, though not as detailed as, two chapters in Casey and Perry's book on punched cards which was published in 1951.
Unlike other "Advances in" types of publications, and unlike volume two of this series, this book does not (nor do I think it intends to) give an overall view of documentation.

The book will make interesting introductory reading for chemical librarians who are not familiar with documentation literature.

—Gerald Jahoda, Esso Company, Linden, N. J.

ACRL Microcard Series—Abstract of Titles

VLOEBERGH, HELEN ELIZABETH, 1920—

As at other state depositories, law was for a long time the principal collection at New York State Library. However, as time went on, a more comprehensive collection was developed and by 1875 New York State Library totalled 95,000 volumes, making it the largest collection of its kind. The foremost name in its roster of directors is that of Melvil Dewey. At the time of Dewey's resignation in 1905 his library still ranked first among the state libraries and fifth among the libraries of America. Today it is a branch of the State Education Department of New York and thus holds a position which is unique among state libraries.

HUDON, EDWARD GERARD, 1915—
The library facilities of the Supreme Court of the United States: a historical study, Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1957. (iii, 88 l. tables. 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 84) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Catholic University of America, 1956. Bibliography: 1. 82-88. 3 cards. $.75.

The study concerns itself with the library facilities which have officially been available to the Supreme Court of the United States throughout its history. It is, to a considerable extent, a detailed examination of the book collections which the Supreme Court has used officially throughout its history to do its work and covers the period, 1790-1954. The investigation shows that the history of the library facilities of the Supreme Court has, in effect, been a process of evolution from meager beginnings to an admirable collection of 180,000 volumes housed since 1935 in a building of its own.

HARVEY, JOHN FREDERICK, 1921—
The librarian's career; a study of mobility. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1957. (vii, 230 l. tables, 28cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 85) 6 cards. $1.50.

This monograph reports the results of a sociological analysis of the occupational mobility reported by a selected group of librarians. The job histories of 1,300 chief college and public librarians were examined against hypotheses concerning three types of vertical mobility—by position level, library size, and advancement level—and four types of horizontal mobility—by type of library, kind of library work, geographic mobility, and mobility into librarianship. Conclusions were reached on such topics as the factors associated with rapid and slow advancement in the profession, the extent of mobility among librarians, and personal characteristics related to advancement.

HOLDER, ELIZABETH JEROME, 1914—

When the State Normal and Industrial School for white girls opened in Greensboro, N. C. in October, 1892, its library was a small collection of donated books housed in a classroom. Between 1892 and 1945 the school became successively the State Normal and Industrial College, the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, the North Carolina College for Women, and the Woman's College of
JOHNSON, ROBERT KELLOGG, 1915—
Publicity for the university library; a general study of methods and values. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Reference Libraries, 1957. ([iv], 129 p. 30cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 87) Master's paper, Library Science 102, University of Illinois, 1946. Includes bibliographies. 4 cards. $1.00.

The support of the university and its library through endowments and public funds will depend more and more on their public relations programs. Publicity is a tool of public relations, and there is a definite need for more and better publicity. The library can help "sell" the university to the public by demonstrating the indispensability of the library's services.

The support of the university and its library through endowments and public funds will depend more and more on their public relations programs. Publicity is a tool of public relations, and there is a definite need for more and better publicity. The library can help "sell" the university to the public by demonstrating the indispensability of the library's services.

Newspapers probably are the most effective of the various media discussed for quick and widespread dissemination of information. Periodicals likewise are very useful. Exhibits, recordings, films, broadcasting, organizations, meetings, talks, and other media present different problems from those encountered with print or near-print media. The values to the library of print, non-print, and other media lie in their ability to reach varied and widely distributed publics.

Successful university library publicity must be skillfully produced for intended media, public, and effect, and requires both knowledge of librarianship and publicity skill.

COOVER, ROBERT WINGERT, 1922—

The necessity that the growth and the expansion of Maryland brought with it to refer to official records of the state and those of other states led to the founding of its state library. It has always been an institution intimately connected with the governing bodies of the state who in 1803 initiated its establishment but failed to provide a specific appropriation. The actual founding was postponed until provisions for it were made in an Act of the Legislature in 1827.

This study presents in chapter one the establishment of the Maryland State Library and the administration of David Ridgely, followed by four further chapters with these captions: The Maryland State Library, 1842-1851; the period of transition of the Maryland State Library, 1861-1896; the modern period, 1896-1939; summary and conclusions. A floor plan and six plates provide visual aid.

Joint Committee on College Library Problems

The Joint AAC-ACRL Committee on College Library Problems held its first meeting in Washington, D. C., March 28-29. Theodore A. Distler, executive director of the Association of American Colleges chaired the meeting of five college administrators and five librarians. Each of the librarians had been requested to prepare a background statement to initiate discussion on one of several problems selected for the attention of the committee.

Plans for the compilation of revised college library accreditation standards were considered, as were proposals for a recommended list of books superseding the Shaw list and possible publication of continuing book selection aids. Library cooperation, classroom-library buildings, library-centered instruction, and provision of faculty research materials were also discussed. ACRL representatives on the committee were: Herbert B. Anstaett, Patricia B. Knapp, Flora B. Ludington, Robert L. Talmadge, and John Cook Wyllie. Richard B. Harwell, ACRL executive secretary, attended as ex-officio member.
New College Library Standards
(Continued from page 200)

tions for 25-33% per cent of the student body will be suggested; allowance for differences between the residential and commuter colleges will be made. Shelf space should be provided to take care of growth for at least a decade.

Finally, the standards will urge close interlibrary cooperation along the lines suggested in *A Plan for Meeting College Library Problems*, the report of the Regents' Committee (Albany: State Education Department, 1954). A frequent evaluation of the library is also recommended. Library staff and teaching faculty should ascertain by joint efforts that the standards of service are high and that the library fulfills its educational tasks. This is no easy job, for how is one to measure the spirit of a library? The per capita circulation of books to students on two-week loan may offer some valuable clues; in fact, some educators, such as Henry M. Wriston, consider it the best index of an institution's intellectual health. But, owing to special local conditions, this figure may not always provide a reliable yardstick and must, therefore, be used with considerable caution.

The ACRL Committee on Standards is well aware of the criticism that some of its proposals may provoke. New standards cannot please everybody; to do so they would have to be confined to vague generalities. The hour calls for vision and boldness. We must design standards which are high enough and flexible enough to protect and improve the position of the American college library as it faces the unprecedented challenge of the nineteen-sixties.

Russian Bibliographical Guides
(Continued from page 216)

lications, and several other categories of material.

Another such union list is the just-published *Catalogue collectif des périodiques*, put out by the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, which lists the Cyrillic Slavic periodicals in the French university libraries, and in the Parisian libraries, as of 1950. The arrangement is alphabetical by title. Each entry is also provided with call numbers in the various libraries. This work was preceded by that of B. Unbegaun, which was published in 1929. The latter lists all periodicals relating to Slavic affairs, in Slavic and other languages, available in the Paris libraries as of 1927.

In conclusion, we may say that once the *Periodicheskaia Pechat' SSSR 1917-1949* is completed, we will have a complete registration of the periodicals of the twentieth century, up to the present time, as this work is the chronological continuation of the *Predvaritel'nyi spisok periodicheskikh izdani na Rossii 1901-1916*, and in turn is continued by the *Letopis' Periodicheskikh izdani SSSR 1950-1954*. Unfortunately this is not true of newspapers, as the *Periodicheskaia Pechat' SSSR* does not include these. For these, as well as for chronological guidance to periodicals, we shall still have to turn to the numerous annual bibliographies.

262 COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
Library Cooperation

(Continued from page 208)

library an average of $125 per year to acquire and film a single foreign newspaper. A library which wants access to two foreign newspapers would thus pay about $250; for four, $500. The largest library can now buy into the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project at an annual cost of $500 and have access, not to four foreign newspapers, but to 148, all under arrangements for quick loan and liberal lending periods. The success of the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project has encouraged the Midwest Center to prepare a proposal for domestic newspapers, modeled on the same plan.

A third development at the MILC has to do with the proliferation of long-term microcopy projects—the Short Title Catalog project of University Microfilms, the Evans Early American Imprints project, and so forth. During the winter, the University of Minnesota Library reported that it had already invested $32,000, and was committed to spend another $21,000, in subscription fees to such projects, obtaining film and cards which are actually seldom used. Minnesota wondered if most of the other MILC member libraries were not putting this amount of money into the same projects, if they too were not using the end product only occasionally, and if there were not a golden opportunity here for considerable sharing of costs through joint subscriptions.

We have all been busy examining the situation, reporting duplicate subscriptions, and evaluating needs. Exploration seems to suggest that the multiple-sales method may not be the best means for supporting projects involving little-used material, but that coverage might be achieved at less total cost through the principle of a national pool of lending positives, like the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project, or a national pool of negatives similar to the University Microfilms doctoral dissertation program.

These developments are part of the new look in library cooperation. The new look has to do with creating access to (in contrast to ownership of) and increased variety of resources for research purposes. Emphasis has shifted from union lists and union catalogs. Scholarship today requires access to the recorded knowledge of mankind. The bulk of recorded knowledge and information is expanding with no end in sight. No institution has, or will have, the resources in money, space, or staff to acquire and house the materials to which its scholars are likely to require access. Library cooperation is the hope of the future in our race against time.

Classified Advertisements

Rate: $1 per line; 3-line minimum. Closes first of month of date of issue.

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS
Barnes & Noble, Inc. supplies books not obtainable from publishers immediately from stock of over a million volumes or in reasonably quick time through free Search Service. Send lists to Dept. CR, Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N.Y.

Colonial Book Service—Specialists in supplying the out-of-print books as listed in all library indices (Granger Poetry; Essay and General Literature; Shaw; Standard; Fiction; Biography; Lamont; Speech; etc.) Want lists invited. 23 East 4th St., New York 3, N.Y.

New York Book Store (Box 3655, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles 54, California) is now devoted exclusively to out-of-print remainders for educational, institutional, and public libraries. Lists available free on request.

Irregular Serials is one of our specialties. Foreign books and periodicals, current and out of print. Albert J. Phiebig, Box 352, White Plains, N.Y.

Stanley Gilman, American History, Newspaper History and Out of Print Books. Box 181, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y.

May 1958
Sale and Acquisition of

WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC.

- Scientific periodicals: complete sets, short runs, single volumes—all fields, all languages
- Scientific books: out-of-print—domestic, foreign
- Complete subscription service for domestic and foreign periodicals
- All new books of U. S. and foreign publishers.

Send requirements and offers to

WALTER J. JOHNSON, INC.
111 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York
Telephone: ORegon 7-6713

Branch offices in Los Angeles, London, and Frankfurt
Catalogues available on request

Expert Service on
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS
for
ALL LIBRARIES

Faxon's Librarians Guide
free on request

For the very best subscription service at competitive prices—ask about our Till Forbidden plan.

F. W. FAXON CO., INC.
83-91 Francis Street Boston 15, Mass.

Continuous Library Service
Since 1886

New Easy...
WAY TO HANDLE

CBI's

Now you can refer to the Cumulative Book Index from a sitting position and with a minimum of effort. CBI's are stored on easily-operated sliding shelves. Just pull out the shelf holding a particular volume and flip to the page you want.

Bro-Dart's CBI Table is supplied in 9-volume and 6-volume sizes. Available in all standard or custom finishes. Write for complete information and prices.

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
PUBLISHED ANNUALLY
In print: 1956 (Vol. 62) $15 net; 1957 (Vol. 63) $18 net

SUMMARY PRICED INDEXES
PUBLISHED IN FIVE-YEAR PERIODS
In print: The Five-Year Index 1950-1955. $45 net

The above annual volumes, plus the Index volume, provide over 100,000 price entries of Books, Autographs and Mss., etc., sold at auction in the United States from July 1950 through June 1957.

Designed for utmost library efficiency by our technical staff, every Standard piece is built by furniture craftsmen...finished by fine-furniture specialists. Matching pieces in great variety or complete equipment for any library insure heavy duty, efficient service.

Selected by the New York Public Library, Board of Education, and scores of other institutions for functional excellence, appearance, ease of maintenance. Accepted as standard for furniture in libraries, schools, colleges, hospitals, public buildings throughout the country. Consult Standard Specialists.

Send for fully-illustrated catalog, sent FREE. Plans submitted without obligation.

STANDARD WOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION
LIBRARY DIVISION
COLISEUM TOWER, 10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
*Particularly reasonable for a short time. Write for prices today!

Visit Us in Booths 218 and 219—ALA Show

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
SWETS & ZEITLINGER
Keizersgracht 471 & 487
Amsterdam-C. Holland

New and Secondhand Bookdealers
Current Subscriptions
Periodicals: Complete sets, long or short runs, odd volumes and single issues

Books: New and secondhand, out-of-prints
Current Subscriptions: Publishers' prices, postpaid
Prices: Our catalogue prices and invoices are in dollars
Duplicates and Collections: Bought for cash or by exchange

American Representative
WALTER D. LANTZ
555 Woodside Ave., Berwyn, Pa.
Suburban Philadelphia
Phone: BErwyn 4944

Peter Smith
Many desirable Paper-Back Titles for library use are now available from us in Hard Covers. They include Anchor, Dover, Meridian, Torch books, and others.

Numerous Others in Preparation
Send for Our Complete List

PETER SMITH, PUBLISHER
20 Railroad Ave.
Gloucester
Mass.

CUSHING-MALLOY, INC.
Ann Arbor, Michigan
Printers of ACRL Monographs
LITHOPRINTERS
Known for
QUALITY—ECONOMY—SERVICE
Let us quote on your next printing

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
GAYLORD BINDERS

...a complete selection in a variety of colors and sizes for protecting pamphlets and periodicals, temporarily or permanently

Design, materials and workmanship are combined to give you ease of assembling and handling, attractive appearance, and the durability librarians have come to expect of all products built to Gaylord standards.

For complete information and price lists, consult your Gaylord catalog ...or write direct.

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ
LIBRARY AGENCY
WIESBADEN - GERMANY

Direct service
on all German language
books and periodicals
*
Orders and inquiries are invited on
both new and out-of-print material
*
Farmington Plan agent
for West and East Germany
*
For economy, speed, and accuracy,
you may rely upon your
German agent

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

The Association of College and
Research Libraries . . .
The American Library Association . . .

Are proud to announce a change
which will benefit every college,
university and special library . . .

Effective immediately, the dis-
tinguished series of Monographs,
published independently by
ACRL over the past six years, will be
consolidated with the general publish-
ing activities of the American Library
Association . . . to ensure the most swift
and economical processing of all orders
for college or special libraries. Please
send your orders, inquiries and pay-
tments to the American Library Asso-
ciation . . .

While the change affects the
processing of orders, established
editorial policies remain un-
changed, in the hands of the ACRL
editors . . .

The 17 currently-available vol-
umes of the ACRL Monographs
include . . . the four basic publi-
cations on college library architecture
. . . such outstanding recent titles as
Scientific Serials (1956, $4.25) and the
official College and University Library
Accreditation Standards ($1.50), pub-
lished this year. . . . Now is the time
to fill in your set with any missing ti-
tles. A new complete catalog is now
available. And—for efficient ordering,
you can place a standing order for fu-
ture Monographs, earning a 10% dis-
count and priority shipment. For a lim-
ited time, complete sets of published
ACRL Monographs are available to
new and old standing order subscrib-
ers at special reduced prices. For com-
plete information, write today to . . .

The Sales Manager, Department C
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 E. Huron St. Chicago 11, Ill.

Abingdon Press
Nashville 2, Tennessee

The Interpreter’s Bible
. . . a library of the Bible in 12 volumes!

For the first time in this generation, a
comprehensive, usable commentary on the
entire Bible—an indispensable aid for every
preacher, teacher, and student of the Bible.
"The best two-foot shelf of books about
the Bible, now available in the English
language."—Christian Century.
Each volume, $8.75

Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.
MODERN FACILITIES—plus—in line production

... to help provide you with the very finest in BINDING and SERVICE. Behind this is a century and a half of Bookbinding experience... all to serve you better. Shipments fully insured enroute and in our new fireproof plant. Investigate the latest CRITERION Bindings and let us show you—how we can save you money!

*The more you have bound the less they cost.*

WRITE FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST

**HERTZBERG—New Method, Inc.**

Vandalia Road, Jacksonville, Illinois

*Please mention C & R L when corresponding with its advertisers.*
NEW HAFNER BOOKS

NOW READY $10.00

Buller, A. Reginald: RESEARCHES ON FUNGI
READY SOON, set $90.00

Cockayne, Leonard: THE VEGETATION OF NEW ZEALAND
Reprint of the second edition 1928. 544 pp. 87 plates. 3 maps.
NOW READY $21.00

Harshberger, John W.: PHYTOGEOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF NORTH AMERICA
The North American Continent, including Mexico, Central America and the West Indies, together with the evolution of North American plant distribution.
READY FALL
Subscription price $19.00
Price after publication $21.00

Uphof, J. C.: DICTIONARY OF ECONOMIC PLANTS
Approximately 6,000 species, their use, classification, geography, bibliography, etc.
READY SOON, cloth $9.75

STECHERT-HAFNER, Inc.
Founded in New York 1872
The World’s Leading International Booksellers
31 EAST 10th STREET, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.